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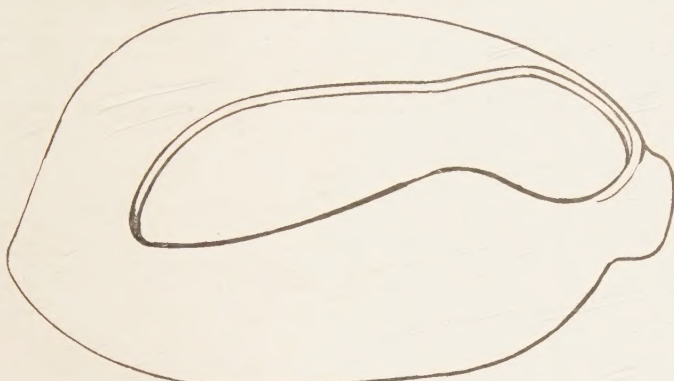
THE NURSING RECORD

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FEBRUARY 10TH, 1917

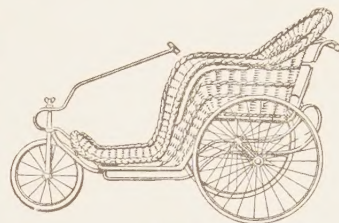
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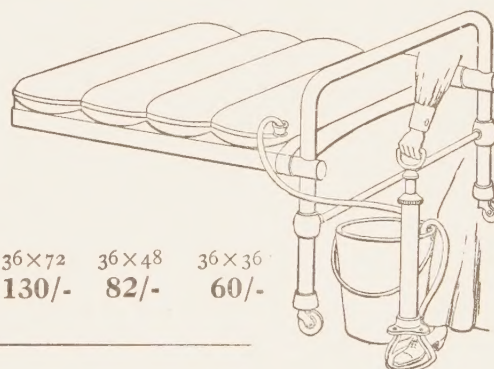
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by

HENRIETTA J. HAWKINS

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HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW
VACANCIES, ETC.

GILBERT BAIN HOSPITAL, LERWICK.

A vacancy being about to occur in the office of MATRON of this Hospital (21 beds), the Trustees of the Hospital invite applications for the appointment.

Salary £60 per annum, with Board and Residence in the Hospital, and an annual allowance of £5 for Uniform.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copy testimonials, should be sent to the subscriber not later than 10th proximo.

GEO. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Trustees.

Burgh Chambers, Lerwick,
22nd January, 1917. 88

GRIFFITHSTOWN AUXILIARY
MILITARY HOSPITAL, NEAR
NEWPORT, MON.

SISTERS AND CHARGE NURSES.

Applications are invited for several vacancies occurring between this date and the 31st March next, and should be sent with full particulars as to age and experience, and with copies of two testimonials.

Salaries £50 and £40, with Residence and usual allowances.

T. P. HOLMES WATKINS,
Secretary. 70

PARISH OF NEWCASTLE-UPON
TYNE.

WARD SISTERS.

Two temporary WARD SISTERS are REQUIRED at the Poor Law Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the period of the War. Salary commencing at £35 per annum, together with Residence, Rations, Washing and Uniform, and a War Bonus of £7 10s. per annum. Candidates must have had at least three years' training in some recognised Training School for Nurses, and possess the C.M.B. certificate.

Apply at once by letter to the Matron, Poor Law Infirmary, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GLADSTONE WALKER,
Clerk to the Guardians.

127, Pilgrim Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
2nd February, 1917. 74

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to the Editor should be addressed to her at
 20, UPPER WIMPOLE ST., LONDON, W.
 Phone—513 Mayfair.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.

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SISTER for Theatre and small Eye Wards (12 beds). Fully trained. £40-£45, Uniform.

STAFF NURSES. Fully trained. No night duty. £30, Uniform.

Applications, with full particulars, to the MATRON. 89

THE INFIRMARY, ISLEWORTH.

WANTED, NIGHT SISTER. Salary £45 per annum, together with a War Bonus of £2 10s. for each six months' service, and the usual residential emoluments.

Apply, the MATRON, Infirmary, Isleworth, Middlesex.

By order, F. E. HARMSWORTH, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Isleworth. 76

CROESNEWYDD AUXILIARY MILITARY HOSPITAL, WREXHAM.

WARD SISTER REQUIRED.

The Committee of the above Hospital REQUIRE the services of a WARD SISTER.

Candidates must have undergone a course of three years' training in a General Hospital, and must be certificated.

Salary £50 per annum, rising by annual increments of £5 to a maximum of £65 per annum, together with the usual allowances.

Applications to be forwarded to the undersigned by MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917.

J. G. LOWE,
Clerk to Committee.

10, Temple Row, Wrexham,
24th January, 1917. 90

THE INFIRMARY, ISLEWORTH.

WANTED, THEATRE AND MASSAGE SISTER. Salary £70, with residential emoluments, &c.

Candidates must be fully-trained certificated nurses.

Apply immediately to the MATRON, Infirmary, Isleworth, Middlesex.

By order, F. E. HARMSWORTH, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Isleworth. 75

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, STRATFORD.—WANTED, a SISTER to take charge of Massage Department and to train the Nurses. Apply, with testimonials, to MATRON before 12 o'clock noon, or by letter with photo. and testimonial. 86

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, REQUIRE for their Infirmary, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, a SISTER for Massage treatment. Candidates must hold the certificate of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, and preference will be given to those candidates with experience in electrical treatment. Salary £50 per annum, with Board, Lodging, Washing and Uniform, and an allowance (if £4 per annum in lieu of part rations). Forms of application can be obtained upon personal application here, or by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and the same must, when duly completed, be returned to me at once.

Canvassing the Guardians, either directly or indirectly, is prohibited, and will disqualify any candidate.

CHARLES S. STEVENS,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices,
29, Peckham Road, S.E.
6th February, 1917. 80

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH.

TRAINED NURSE.

The Guardians REQUIRE the services of a fully-qualified trained NURSE and certified MIDWIFE. Salary commencing £40 per annum, with Board, Lodging, Washing and Uniform. The person appointed will have to pass a medical examination as to physical fitness. Personal application with testimonials or foolscap addressed envelope to the MATRON of the Workhouse, 1, Northumberland Street, Baker Street, W. Personal application preferred. 79

HOLYHEAD UNION.

CHARGE NURSE.

The Guardians of the above Union REQUIRE the services of a TRAINED NURSE to take charge of their Infirmary at Valley. One holding a C.M.B. certificate preferred.

Salary £50 per annum, with Rations, Apartments, and Laundry, and an allowance of £5 per annum for Uniform.

Applications, on foolscap, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of not more than three testimonials, to reach me not later than Saturday, the 24th February proximo.

By Order,
OWEN J. HUGHES,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Board Room,
Valley, Anglesey,
24th January, 1917. 87

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

"The British Journal of Nursing" circulates widely amongst educated women, both lay and professional.

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1894.**THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF TRAINED MASSEUSES**Incorporated
1900.

Arrangements have been made for the following examinations to be held in 1917:—**Massage**—London and Manchester, March, June, Sept., Dec.; Dublin, June and Dec. **Swedish Remedial Exercises**—July and Dec. (London). **Medical Electricity**—April, July and Dec. (London). **Teachers' Certificate**—October (London).

A Branch of the Society is about to be opened in Manchester, where Examinations are already held, and Lectures given. The Society is approved by the Medical Profession, and its certificate-holders may not undertake cases without the permission of a registered practitioner.

The certificate of the Society is a qualification accepted by the War Office for work amongst the wounded, and over 900 certificate-holders are at present working in Military and Red Cross Hospitals, Convalescent Camps, &c.

For further information apply to the Secretary—

157, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W. Telephone: MAYFAIR 4189.

**HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.****H E A D I N G T O N U N I O N .****CHARGE NURSE.**

The Guardians of the above Union invite applications for the office of CHARGE NURSE for the Male Infirmary Wards of the Workhouse.

The salary will be £40 per annum, with Rations, Apartments, and Washing.

Candidates must be single women, or widows without children dependent on them, and have had a general experience.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, as amended, and the National Health Insurance Act.

Applications (on forms which must be obtained from me), in the handwriting of the candidates, stating age and previous employment, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials as to character and competency, must be sent to me, the undersigned, not later than SATURDAY, the 10th February next.

Selected candidates will have due notice to attend on the day of appointment.

By Order,

THOMAS W. MALLAM, Clerk.

126, High Street, Oxford.
22nd January, 1917.

91

B A T T L E U N I O N .**CHARGE NURSE WANTED.**

REQUIRED, for the Workhouse Infirmary, a thoroughly qualified NURSE, with at least three years' training in a Public Institution, and with C.M.B. certificate. Age between 25 and 40 years.

Salary £45 per annum, with Rations, Furnished Apartments, and Washing in the Workhouse, together with a yearly Uniform to the value of £2 10s.

Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned (for which a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be sent), and applications must reach me not later than the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1917.

By Order,

F. GORHAM TICEHURST,

Clerk to the Guardians.

Battle, 29th January, 1917.

92

T H E T F O R D U N I O N .**HEAD NURSE.**

WANTED, a HEAD NURSE at the Union Infirmary, Thetford, where three Assistant Nurses are employed.

Candidates must hold a certificate of having undergone, for three years at least, a course of instruction in a recognised Training Hospital or Infirmary, and also a Midwifery certificate.

Salary £45 per annum, with Rations, Apartments, Washing, and £4 per annum for Indoor Uniform.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and previous occupations, and accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date, must reach me by TUESDAY, the 13th February next.

JOHN HOUCHEN,

Clerk to the Guardians.

Union Offices,

Thetford, Norfolk,

January 30th, 1917.

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**HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.****W O R C E S T E R U N I O N .****ASSISTANT NURSES.**

The Guardians REQUIRE three ASSISTANT NURSES at the Workhouse Infirmary.

Salary £25, rising £1 yearly to £30 per annum, with Rations, Apartments, Washing and Indoor Uniform.

Applications to be made on forms, which can be obtained from my office, as below, and which must be returned to me by FRIDAY, 16th February, 1917.

J. GILSON SHEILD,

14, Foregate Street,
Worcester.

Clerk.
94

**CITY OF WESTMINSTER UNION
INFIRMARY, FULHAM ROAD, S.W.****PROBATIONER NURSES.**

The Guardians invite applications for appointments as PROBATIONER NURSES.

Candidates must be over 21 and under 27 years of age, well educated, free from any physical infirmity, and should apply personally to the MATRON at the Infirmary, or write, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope to her for forms of application.

Candidates, if approved by the Committee, will be taken on trial for two months, and if satisfactory, for three years' training.

Salary £12 during the first year, £18 the second year, and £20 per annum for the third and subsequent years of service. Board, Lodging, Washing, and Indoor Uniform.

85

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.**ASSISTANT MATRON REQUIRED.**

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78

SISTER REQUIRED for Military Hos-

pital (200 beds). Salary £50 and Uniform allowance. Apply to the MATRON, F.M.S. Hospital, Kimpton, Welwyn, Herts.

84

H O M E a n d D I S T R I C T S I S T E R

WANTED. 3 years' general training and C.M.B. Certificates necessary. Applicant with district experience preferred. Salary £50. Apply MATRON, Maternity Hospital, Loveday Street, Birmingham.

83

WANTED, in small Government Hospital, for increase of staff, two Fully Trained Surgical STAFF NURSES to take alternate day and night duty. Salary £35 per annum and £3 for uniform. Also PROBATIONER (in March), age 19-21. Salary £12 first year and £3 for Uniform. Apply, with testimonials, to SISTER-IN-CHARGE, Sandhurst Hospital, Waltham Abbey.

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—continued.

STAFF NURSES REQUIRED. Salary, £32 and Uniform. Apply, MATRON, Manchester Sanatorium, Baguley, Cheshire

95

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DISTRICT NURSING.—Fully-trained NURSES REQUIRED to qualify as Queen's Nurses.

Apply to the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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5

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81

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17

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14

B R A D F O R D I N C O R P O R A T E D

NURSES' INSTITUTION.—WANTED, NURSES. Three years' training. Additional fever or C.M.B. certificate preferred. Salary £40, Indoor Uniform. Apply, with photograph and copies of testimonials, to MATRON, 110, Manningham Lane, Bradford.

73

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3

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5

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LIVERPOOL TRAINING SCHOOL OF MASSAGE.—Principals, **Misses HUNTER and MCCOLL.** Students prepared for the examination of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses. Practical experience in Hospital. Apply, **Miss McCOLL, 78, Huskisson Street. Tel. 3886 Royal.** 42

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MASSAGE. Full instruction given. Students prepared for Incorporated Society's examinations. **MISS HASTINGS, 20, Dublin Street. 88**

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THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE NURSING RECORD
EDITED BY MRS BEDFORD FENWICK

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Vol. LVIII.

EDITORIAL.

WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The share of women in the world's work is vital to the world's welfare. That is what women have claimed in the past and demonstrated in the present, and men have had openly to acknowledge—generously or grudgingly according to their disposition—that the present war could not be fought to a victorious finish for the Allies without the help of women.

The service which they have rendered during the war has proved both the measure of their capacity, and the need there is for further use of their help, and the Director-General of National Service, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has done wisely to create a Women's Department of National Service with Mrs. H. J. Tennant as Director, and Miss Violet Markham as Assistant Director, who have their head-quarters at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, the Head Quarters of the National Service Department.

The Director and Assistant Director will at once endeavour to organize effective machinery for securing women of the right kind for substitution work, and for using woman-power of every kind in the best way possible. At present they are engaged in drawing up a scheme for the development of their department in a number of directions. We do not doubt that they will be as effective in organizing women's work on broad lines as women have been in stepping individually into the ranks of the workers to do their bit.

There are many ways in which women can help which may be briefly enumerated. In munition work they are proving their skill and their courage; on the land their services are in request, in the Government Services—the Post Office and elsewhere—they are becoming indispensable, in hospitals

and as clerical workers, they are in great demand, in welfare work, and in helping mothers in employment to care for their children they can render valuable service.

One of the most important departments of national life, in which women have always had scope and power, is the domestic department. At the present time its importance cannot be over-estimated. To regulate the feeding of the nation, to control the food supply, means the question of winning or losing the war. We always come back to King Hunger. Here is the opportunity of those who regret that circumstances prevent their offering their services outside their homes, to render most patriotic service, to make the most of the food supplies at their command, to eliminate waste, which at the present time is little short of criminal, and women who keep control of these matters cannot complain that their work, though it may be tedious, is unimportant.

Lastly, in the past women have been notoriously badly paid, and few have much surplus cash, but we earnestly ask all those who have £5 to spare to invest it in the War Loan, so that the defenders of the Empire may be amply provided with the means for winning the War.

We know that women complain of the extravagant management of State controlled enterprises, but the present time is not one for making reforms, but for winning the war, and every woman should put her shoulder to the wheel, and use her organizing ability, health and cash, to help to win the future liberty of humanity.

In our opinion no nations will ultimately benefit more from the victory of the Allies than those which are groaning under military tyranny. It should be the aim of one and all to help to deliver the world from its burden,

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

HOW WOULD YOU PREPARE FOR GIVING A HYPODERMIC INJECTION? STATE WHAT A HYPODERMIC TRAY SHOULD CONTAIN.

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this week to Miss Elizabeth Helen Gibert, 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell.

PRIZE PAPER.

The care and use of the hypodermic syringe is of great importance. The instrument is of a fine and delicate nature, and if left in the hands of a careless or unconscientious nurse, serious trouble may arise, and indirectly the life of the patient may be at stake. Before "preparing for the use," one point of great importance should be mentioned, or the *preparing* may be of some delay; namely, as regards "the putting away after use." After boiling, spirit or ether should be run through the hypodermic syringe and the wire inserted through the needle, and the whole dried. In the case of hypodermic syringes which are seldom used, some lubricant should be applied to the syringe and piston.

Having ascertained that the syringe is in good working order, it must be sterilized before use by one or other of the following methods:—It should be taken to pieces, rolled in a piece of gauze, and placed in a receptacle in a sterilizing apparatus, containing cold water, and brought gradually to the boil. At the end of three minutes it should be taken out and allowed to cool, or, if required immediately, cold sterile water may be added.

By some it is considered sufficient to boil the needle only—the wire being withdrawn and the eye being uppermost—in a test tube over a spirit lamp, the piston and barrel being placed in some antiseptic lotion.

The third method is the most simple, and besides being equally effectual, retains the syringe in use for the slightest or greatest emergency, namely, by keeping it in a solution of 10 per cent. Formalin, and covered to prevent the admission of dust and germs.

After being exposed to one or other of these processes, it should be placed on a piece of sterilized gauze for preference (the hair of lint or wool too readily adhering to the damp surface) in a small tray, generally reserved for the purpose, care being taken all the time to preserve the point of the needle, which must be free from rust, and sharp.

The nurse's hands should be aseptic, before filling the syringe, as well as the patient's skin, or small abscesses may occur, and in the present war, where one is dealing so much with a septic

condition of wounds, asepsis is most necessary to prevent further trouble.

It is usual as well to tell the patient what is going to be done, as the sight of "that needle" to the nervous type of patient is often quite a source of fear; especially is it advisable in the case of giving anti-toxins or drugs, such as ergot, given intra muscularly. A swab soaked in ether or iodine, rubbed over the selected spot, generally the thick part of the upper forearm, calf, thigh, buttock, abdomen, or under the breast is sufficient to render the skin sterile, and the swab left on the spot till the injection is given.

In filling the syringe the greatest accuracy is required.

The label on the bottle and the quantity ordered must be perfectly clear.

Having drawn into the syringe—without the needle—approximately the amount ordered (a minim over is generally allowed for waste in expelling air and the filling of the needle), the syringe should be inverted and all air expelled, the needle put on, and the fluid brought to the eye, the piston being set at the exact quantity marked on the barrel of the syringe. This may be checked or not. It is merely a matter of form, but it may prove of great satisfaction to some, especially when a drug is being administered for the first time, and the patient afterwards shows an idiosyncrasy to that drug.

There are two methods of giving a hypodermic injection:—

The first by taking up a fold of the skin between thumb and first finger, firmly and with slight pressure.

The second—distinctly the less painful—the "drum-head method," by straining the skin tightly over the selected area, but in both cases the needle should be pointed towards the patient with the eye downwards. This should give a more even flow of the fluid.

A hypodermic tray should be made of glass, porcelain, or enamel, and kept spotlessly free from dust. It should contain:—

(1) The hypodermic syringe, either in or out of its case.

(2) The drugs in small glass-stoppered bottles accurately labelled (if for a special patient, his name on it also), with name of drug and strength of the solution. (The most common of these are morphia and strychnine.)

(3) A small bottle of iodine.

(4) A small bottle of distilled water.

(5) A watch glass and liqueur glass for the dissolving of drugs in tabloid form.

(6) Small labels.

These last are useful when, for emergencies,

it may be found necessary to leave a hypodermic in readiness, and it should have clearly stated on it the drug and its quantity and for whom it is required, and, if necessary, the time at which it is to be given.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Miss C. G. Cheatley, Miss F. Stanley, Miss C. E. May, Miss H. Ballard, Miss M. Mackenzie, Miss O'Brien, Miss D. Vine.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

Describe bed making, and how to lift and move patients.

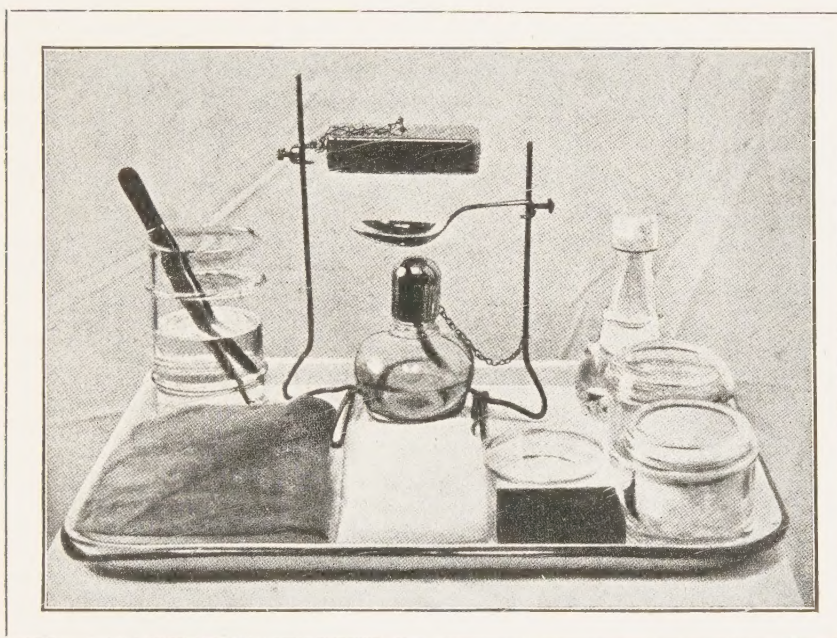
The following method of giving a hypodermic

To prepare a hypodermic:—(1) Pour water from the flask into the spoon, and let it boil. Place a tablet in the boiled water and dissolve it, using the forceps to take the tablet from the bottle. (2) Pour water from the flask into the sterilizer. Remove the wire from a needle. Place the needle and syringe in the sterilizer, separating the piston from the barrel. Boil one full minute. (3) Draw the solution from the spoon into the syringe. (4) Attach the needle, using forceps. Expel air. Place on sterile compress. The hypodermic is now ready.

Prepare the patient by washing the skin with alcohol, 70 per cent., using a sponge.

Pick up the muscle between the finger and thumb, and insert the needle under the skin at an angle of about 65 degrees. Some doctors prefer to have the skin stretched instead of pinched, when the needle is inserted. The syringe and needle are washed under running water, the barrel and piston being separated. They are then wiped dry, and the wire inserted in the needle. The needle is boiled for a full minute and placed in the covered box. When camphor or mercury salicylate is used, the syringe

must be washed in warm soap and water.



A HYPODERMIC TRAY.

injection, described by Miss Josephine Hughes, R.N., in the *American Journal of Nursing*, is employed at the Margaret Fahnestock Training School of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York City.

The hypodermic tray contains an alcohol lamp, sterilizer for syringe and needles, glass cover box with needles and wires, glass cover box with alcohol and sponges, glass dish for burned matches, glass jar with alcohol, 70 per cent., and forceps, Luer syringe in compress, box of matches, package of sterile compresses.

All medications are kept in a medicine cabinet just above the tray.

APPLICATION OF TOURNIQUET.

A surgeon, speaking at a meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, said there are three methods of applying the tourniquet, on the artery, vein, and capillary. It should never be made tight enough to stop hemorrhage, only the spurting from the wound, and when spurting ceases, the tourniquet should not be further tightened. The remaining hemorrhage should be stopped by direct pressure on the wound.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

The undermentioned ladies are awarded the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, in recognition of their valuable services with the Armies in the field :—

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S NURSING SERVICE.

1ST CLASS : Miss F. C. Craig (*Acting Matron*).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S NURSING SERVICE RESERVE.

2ND CLASS.—Miss L. M. Paine, Miss M. S. Temple (*Sisters*).

SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING SERVICE.

1ST CLASS.—Miss J. McLeish (*Matron*).

2ND CLASS.—Mrs. C. R. Norris (*Sister, Acting Matron*), Miss B. Shepley (*Sister*).

EAST AFRICAN NURSING SERVICE.

2ND CLASS.—Miss I. L. Majendie (*Senior Nursing Sister and Acting Matron*), Miss R. Paul (*Senior Nursing Sister*), Miss E. B. H. Wormald (*Sister*).

UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

2ND CLASS.—Miss M. Packham, Miss E. L. Kemsley (*Nursing Sisters*).

EAST AFRICAN NURSING SERVICE.

2ND CLASS.—Zelie Isabelle Lady Colville (V.A.D.) (*Hon. Matron*).

VOLUNTARY AID SOCIETY.

2ND CLASS.—Mrs. L. McMillan (*Hon. Matron*).

UGANDA NURSING SERVICE.

2ND CLASS.—Mrs. G. M. Reford (*Nursing Sister*).

The following members of the nursing profession, on Monday last, had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace, when His Majesty decorated them with the Royal Red Cross :—

FIRST CLASS.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY NURSING SERVICE. — Principal Matron Ellen Gould and Principal Matron Grace Wilson, and Matron Miles Walker.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE.—Matron Hanna Millar.

CANADIAN NURSING SERVICE.—Matron Edith Rayside.

TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE.—Matron Jessie Hills, Matron Kathleen Mann, Sister Caroline Webber.

SECOND CLASS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.—Sister Dorothy Mudie.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE.—Matron Mary Flynn, Matron Mary Forbes, Matron Dorothy Lewis, Sister Emma Clancy, Sister Mary Franklin, Sister Eleanor Gordon, Sister Alma Humphries, Sister Florence Ockleford, Sister Marion Ross, Sister Daisy Stevens, Staff Nurse Isabella Dickson, Staff Nurse Nora Evans, Staff Nurse Eleanor Spooner.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY NURSING SERVICE.—Head Sister Julia Johnstone, Sister Constance Keys,

Sister Annie O'Neill, Sister Daisy Richmond, Staff Nurse Louisa Ball, Staff Nurse Nellie Leake, Staff Nurse Fanny Williams.

TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE.—Sister Minnie Bennett, Sister Jane Simpson, Sister Elizabeth Smaill.

MILITARY AND WAR HOSPITALS.—Sister Lilian Dunbabin, Staff Nurse May Coulson, Staff Nurse Florence Edwards.

CANADIAN NURSING SERVICE.—Sister Catherine Hare, Sister Catherine Scoble.

CIVIL HOSPITALS.—Staff Nurse Marjorie Lambert.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

Miss Jane Fairweather has forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer a cheque for £25, the part of a £100 profit from an entertainment for war charities, organised by the Old Girls' Association of the Rochester Grammar School, of which Miss Grace Ellison was at one time a pupil, and in whose work for the wounded soldiers of France the members of the Association are naturally very interested.

Miss M. Stuart-Nairne, Matron at the Hôpital Complémentaire, Talence, has recently been adding to her numerous duties by teaching the elements of the theory and practice of nursing to classes of Frenchwomen, who are needed to act as *Infirmières Majors* in military hospitals to replace men. These classes have been very well attended, the pupils being sent by the "Service de Santé," from other hospitals, some are trained nurses, some midwives, others Red Cross workers, but all seem very anxious to learn to make themselves more efficient and skilful in attending the sick and wounded heroes of France.

Miss Nairne runs through briefly with them the principles of nursing, in the wards and the theatre. Asepsis is thoroughly demonstrated, and the danger of dirt impressed forcibly on the pupils. Miss Stuart-Nairne was trained at St. George's Hospital, London, speaks fluent French, and is valiantly playing her part in the *Entente*. After the war, we hear from many sources that the science and practice of nursing *à l'Anglaise* is to be seriously organised in France. We have always been deeply interested in this question, and hope to take an active part in helping such a scheme. At the moment the best must be made of available material, but the hearts of many F.F.N.C. Sisters are "right there."

A Sister writes : "I am always happy and always grateful for the privilege of helping." There speaks the true nurse.

Another Sister says : "I hope I may be permitted to nurse the French soldiers to the end of the war. They are a daily lesson to us in loyalty, patriotism, courage, and gratitude. Fine gentlemen in the truest sense of the word."

NURSING AND THE WAR.

The Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, is ideally situated. Although only four miles from the City, it possesses about four acres of ground, the greater part of which is under cultivation as flower and vegetable gardens. Until lately there has been a much-prized paddock in which sheep grazed, and in summertime nurses spent much of their leisure in hammock chairs.

The Nursing Staff of the Prince of Wales's

The German nation has failed to gauge the temper of the British people, including British nurses, when it thinks they can be intimidated by its callous threat to sink hospital ships. Such a threat only rouses the spirit of the nation, and we have not the least doubt that, were it necessary for the War Office to call upon nurses to volunteer to staff the hospital ships, it would be overwhelmed with applications. The British nurse is not to be deterred in the performance of her duty by threats of murder when the sick and wounded need her care.



NURSE GARDENERS AT THE PRINCE OF WALES' HOSPITAL, TOTTENHAM.

General Hospital, despite frost and snow, are digging up their paddock, which entails somewhat severe manual labour. A friend of the Hospital, seeing their work, has generously promised seed potatoes for a large plot, and the nurses are hoping to grow cabbages, beans, onions, carrots, and other vegetables as well.

The Nurses are also collecting wood to build a chicken house on their tennis court adjoining the paddock. They intend commencing with a few fowls, and hope eventually to keep two hundred. There is, too, a suggestion of a possible piggy in the near future.

The British Hospital unit provided by the miners of Great Britain and the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, which has for some time been at work in Rumania, is now to extend its operations to the nursing of Russian sick and wounded in that country.

The Queen of Rumania has expressed approval of this extension. The Empress of Russia has also consented to be joint patroness of the hospital, which is to be known as the "Prince Mircea Anglo-Russian Hospital for Rumania," and has commanded that her thanks shall be expressed to the donors here.

Miss Henderson, the administrator of the Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund which served in the Dobrudja, is now at home telling her graphic story to interested audiences, and collecting funds. Speaking at Wimbledon of the Rumanian retreat, she said:—"What war means in an invaded country can be realised only by those who have been in that country and seen it. To be with an army in retreat is to realise the humiliations of war; while to see a civilian population flying for their lives is assuredly the saddest aspect of war. It obscures the 'glory' of war, but strengthens the determination to 'see it through' to the end, so that such suffering and loss as we have known shall not be in vain, and that we may ensure peace and maintain it. Enforcing the great need for such hospital units, Miss Henderson mentioned that in one area there were only seven doctors and hardly any nurses. When another division was formed, the Scottish Unit were ready to go with it, and they felt that this work was not only succouring the wounded, but cementing international friendships."

It must not be supposed that because America has hitherto been amongst neutral nations, that her leaders in the nursing world have not been preparing for possible eventualities. America has quietly been perfecting its organization, and last year military medical officers took the opportunity of studying the British Military Nursing system in England and elsewhere.

Should the United States in defence of its people be drawn into war, owing to the German threat of murder on the High Seas, the American National Red Cross Society will be found in a wonderfully perfect condition, Miss Delano having organized, in recent years, a splendid auxiliary of thousands of trained nurses, who can be mobilized at very short notice.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE.

Lady Ormonde and Lady Constance Butler have in turn taken charge of the domestic side of the Joint War Committee Hospital for Facial Injuries, 24, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W., but they no longer do so. Lady Makins—who, it will be remembered, was a St. Thomas's Sister before her marriage—is Matron of this Hospital.

ABROAD.

The following Nurses have been deputed to duty abroad:—

Boulogne Headquarters.—Miss E. Dawson, Miss L. Goldberg.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

By the King's command, at the opening of Parliament, the Royal Gallery was set aside to enable wounded soldiers of the Overseas forces to witness the State procession as it proceeded to the House of Lords. Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Millbank, and other of the principal military hospitals in the metropolis, sent their quota. Medical officers and an emergency staff of nurses were on duty, and a number of orderlies with carrying chairs for the more helpless. A certain proportion of nurses from the staffs of the hospitals concerned received tickets, the total with patients and nurses being 400.

A fair, under the auspices of the British Red Cross Society will be held on February 15th, 16th and 17th, at the Central Hall, Westminster. Princess Patricia has promised to open it. Each borough taking part will have its own stall surmounted by its coat of arms. An interesting feature will be an exhibition of drawings, prints, and models, lent by the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, and arranged by Mr. C. J. S. Thompson. These will illustrate ancient methods of ambulance and treatment of the sick and wounded. The proceeds will be used for Red Cross work in the county itself, mainly for the support of the auxiliary hospitals, which are ever increasing in number.

On January 5th, on the invitation of Dr. Louise McIlroy, surgeon-in-charge, M. Venizelos honoured the Scottish Women's Hospital at Salonika, with a visit when he was received by members of the medical staff.

M. Venizelos, who charmed everyone by his kindness, sincerity and straightforwardness, visited the wounded in the tents, and asked many questions about the work of the hospital, and expressed his surprise that it was managed by women only, and the opinion that it reflected great credit on British organisation and education. He was specially interested in the operating and X-ray room, and was much surprised at the low death-rate. On being told by Dr. McIlroy that it was due to good luck, he replied, "It is not due to good luck; it is due to your good surgery." He took tea with the staff, and asked many questions as to the whole organisation and arrangements, and expressed the great pleasure it had been to him to see such work done by women.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.—The special requirements of this Society at the present time are: Mufflers, hose tops, mittens and gloves, socks, flannel vests, helmets, flannel shirts.

All parcels to be sent to the hon. secretary, Q.M.N.G., Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.

THE PASSING OF THE R.B.N.A.

In reply to questions from old members of the Association, as to our opinion on the amalgamation of the Royal British Nurses' Association and the College of Nursing, we need not refute the false statements concerning us trumpeted forth by the anti-registration press—which has “ratted” so unblushingly on the State Registration of Nurses question. We have always ignored the attacks of these commercial publications. In reply to old friends, many of whom helped us to found the Association, and who worked so hard for its Royal Charter, we do not think that any body of persons could have made less use of the powers which it confers than the Hon. Medical Officers who have controlled the destinies of the Nurses' Association for a quarter of a century. The Association is practically moribund—and has declined so materially in membership and influence since the Bye-laws were altered in 1898 (to eject the ex-officio matrons from power) that we think the Royal British College of Nursing may make more use of it than the clique of medical men who now hold it in bond. That, of course, remains to be seen. The fact remains that the nurses are not permitted to use their own Charter for their own benefit, and until they have sufficient courage and energy to do so, it does not greatly matter who plays with it. We have complete faith in the ultimate triumph of right over might.

What is of real importance to the future of Nursing is the Constitution of the Governing Body set up in an Act of Parliament for the organization of the Nursing Profession, and whether or no existing nurses are to be conceded the right of direct representation on the Provisional Council set up under the Act to define the Rules and Regulations they have to obey. If such right is denied to them they intend to refuse to be governed without consent, and further coercion will be met by revolt. The Association has been rendered null and void so far as real influence is concerned, by an aggrieved proletariat, and as Parliament will never make State Registration of Nurses compulsory, the same resistance can be exercised in opposing any unjust system of control which hospital committees and their supporters may attempt to force upon the Nursing Profession through an unprofessional Governing Board. Medical control of the Nurses' Association has been a miserable failure, and lay control of a Nurses' Registration Act will also spell *débâcle*.

WHAT IRISH NURSES WANT TO KNOW IF THE ROYAL BRITISH COLLEGE OF NURSING IS FOUNDED.

At the meetings held in Dublin on January 27th last, to discuss the College of Nursing, Limited, several very important questions were addressed by those present to Miss Cox-Davies and Miss Rundle. To some of the questions no sufficient reply was given, and it was agreed that they should be referred to headquarters for a reply through the press. The following questions have been sent to us as those which, in the opinion of Irish Nurses, require a clear and definite answer:—

As we go to press we have received replies to questions asked in Dublin from the Secretary of the College of Nursing, Ltd.; they are published in another column. We do not consider that the replies are explicit, and reference to several of the most important points is omitted. We do not think they will satisfy the intelligent women who have promoted and financed the Registration movement. We shall therefore reply to the questions sent to us next week.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where Ireland comes in?
2. Why were none of the Nurses' Associations and Leagues throughout the United Kingdom, which had been working for the organisation of the Nursing Profession through State Registration, consulted or invited to elect representatives on to the Council of the College of Nursing, Limited?
3. Has the Council power to elect an unlimited number of the laity as members of the Corporation?
4. Why are Irish Nurses only permitted six seats on the Council out of 45, and why are the majority of votes controlled by the Matrons of large London and English County Hospitals?
5. Why are other branches of women's work connected with hospitals other than nursing, to be controlled by a Nursing College?
6. Why are all Hon. Officers of the Nursing College men, and why are Deputations on Nursing matters received by these gentlemen with no Matron or Nurse present?
7. How can an Institution be democratic which is controlled by a Royal President and a nominated Council, and which has ignored the trained nurses' organisations?
8. What is the nature of the Secret Agreement between the Hon. Officers of the R.B.N.A. and the College of Nursing? Why should not nurses know what these pledges are, so that they can express an opinion on them?
9. Does the College intend to promote a Bill providing for an independent General Nursing Council to carry out the Nurses' Registration Act, or not?
10. When State Registration is accomplished, may a nurse be a member of the College or not as she chooses?

11. Or is a nurse to be compelled by the training-school to register with the College, and thus be a member automatically?

12. If so—if a nurse objects to the management of the College—does she lose her registration if she resigns membership?

13. As in proposed Bye-law 8, the President and the Council can summon a special meeting at will, why may the members not enjoy the same privilege? as it is provided that 100 members of the Corporation must have the support of one-fourth of the Council in requisitioning a special meeting, the latter provision practically deprives the members of power to summon a Special Meeting, and provides for a very autocratic and not a democratic form of Government?

IRISH MATRONS AND COLLEGE OF NURSING.

A meeting of Irish Matrons in Dublin was held on Tuesday evening last week, as Miss Cox-Davies was anxious to meet them. There was a fair gathering. Pertinent questions were asked, and it was definitely stated by the College representatives that the Certificates of Training Schools were not to qualify for Registration should the College Bill become law. There was to be a further examination and one portal for all. Nothing was said about an *open* term of grace. The present constitution of the College was criticised, exception being taken to the certification of V.A.D. nurses, and the power of the Council to elect anyone to be a member of the Corporation. A College advocate wished to push the formation of a Board at once, and said it would be terrible if Belfast formed one and Dublin was left out. The Irish Matrons remarked it would thus be only an Ulster Board, as Dublin would never listen to dictation from Belfast. They insisted on delay as agreed at the public meeting, until their questions had been answered by the College Council, and they had had time for consideration. This is certainly a wise policy, and there is nothing to be lost by it, as the Irish Nurses' Association has so long actively supported the Central Committee's Bill, which they helped to draft, that they know exactly what they want, and have the entire sympathy of the Irish National Party in their long struggle for nursing reform.

IRISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on the 3rd inst. at 34, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

There was a discussion on the meetings, arranged by the supporters of the College of Nursing, held on January 27th last at the Royal College of Physicians and at 34, St. Stephen's Green. The I.N.A. are still of opinion that there is no advantage to be gained by joining the College.

A MEETING AT BELFAST.

Miss Cox-Davies and Miss Rundle paid a visit to Belfast on the 29th ult., but we have received no report of the meeting.

NATIONAL POOR LAW OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, AND THE COLLEGE OF NURSING, LTD.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of the above Association, held in London on the 20th January the following Report, presented by the President Mr. T. Percival, as published in *The Poor Law Officers' Journal*:—

THE ASSOCIATION AND THE COLLEGE OF NURSING. CLAIM TO REPRESENT POOR LAW NURSES NOT ADMITTED.

The President submitted his report with regard to the affairs of the College of Nursing, Ltd. He explained that the Association had been invited to appoint representatives to sit on the Council of the College. Ten nominations had been obtained, consisting mainly of Matrons of Poor Law Institutions, and they had been duly forwarded to the Hon. Arthur Stanley, who stated in acknowledgment that while their views should be given every consideration by his Committee, their claim to represent the majority of Poor Law nurses was not generally admitted. There was little doubt that for this position they had to thank the Poor Law Infirmary Matrons' Association. The President read Mr. Stanley's letter, which concluded with the promise that he would do what he could to arrange for adequate representation of the National Poor Law Officers' Association on the General Nursing Council. The matter, however, had gone a stage further. In the *Times* of the previous day was a report of a meeting at which amalgamation between the Royal British Nurses Association and the College was agreed to, and a new Council of 39 members had been appointed, on which there was no representative of the Poor Law Unions or of the National Poor Law Officers' Association. Two or three Poor Law Matrons serving on the original Council had been elected, but not a single one of the names they had submitted had been accepted. Before accepting this as a final rebuff they must remember that the number of the Nursing College Council was not yet fixed; the original proposal was for a Council of 45, so possibly six vacancies had been left to meet the claims of the Poor Law Service for representation. Inquiry would be made and future action determined by the result.

REPRESENTATION OR OPPOSITION.

If the College authorities were unable to meet the claim put forward that Poor Law nurses should be given direct representation, he took it the only course would be for them to oppose the Registration Bill in Parliament until it was put into such shape as would meet the increase of Poor Law nurses to the fullest extent. That was the only object they had in view. They did not desire to differentiate between Poor Law nurses and other nurses trained elsewhere. In fact, they saw in this case a golden opportunity to remove once and for ever any such distinction. The College condition of 250 beds for a Poor Law

infirmary as against 40 beds for other hospitals still remained, with the condition of a Resident Medical and Surgical Officer, or recognition would be refused. This would involve possible damage to many hundreds of nurses in the Poor Law Service. As a result of correspondence on the 12th December the Association received a letter from the College authorities stating the regulations for the admission of nurses to the register had been revised in the sense desired by the National Poor Law Officers' Association. They had had many letters of appreciation of the action taken, and Mr. Symonds, of the Local Government Board, had sent him a letter for publication, as follows:—

"I fully appreciate the importance of the Poor Law nurses' question raised in your letter, and it seems to me that they have every right to look to the Local Government Board to safeguard their position in the event of legislation being introduced for the purpose of providing for State registration of nurses."

He thought that went further than the point they had raised. In his covering letter Mr. Symonds expressed the opinion that he did not think the Local Government Board could ever acquiesce in the statutory exclusion of nurses who had received certificates in Poor Law training schools recognised by his Department. The President then detailed the position taken up by the Poor-Law Unions' Association, which has been fully reported, and reminded the Committee that they had urged that body on the very initiation of the scheme to secure proper representation for the Poor-Law Service. Unfortunately, Mr. List was unable to be with them that day, but he asked for approval of his action in approaching the Poor-Law Unions' Association and also of his action for securing an amendment of the conditions of registration. He moved to that effect.

A DEADLOCK WITH THE COLLEGE.

Mr. J. A. Battersby seconded. He pointed out that negotiations with the College had now arrived at a deadlock. Whether they got representation on the College Council or not, what they had to do was to protect Poor Law nurses and the Poor Law Nursing Service, in order to secure for the sick poor undiminished nursing service despite any action of self-constituted bodies. There was much more in this scheme than ordinary trade or professional protection of workers. It was an attempt to deal with the whole question of hospital management in this country, and the scheme would not be supported at all without considerable modification. He would be content to leave the whole matter in the hands of the President, and in urging the Committee to adopt this course, said he wished it to be publicly known that if by any chance a nurse was prejudiced in promotion or by transfer because of her membership or support of this Association, they would go to any lengths to protect her. The danger was not illusory, and they were prepared to meet it.

The President's report was then agreed to unanimously.

THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

At the annual general meeting of the South Yorkshire Branch, in the Union Offices, Sheffield, Mr. J. W. Flint, chairman of the Sheffield Guardians, said with regard to the question of the Royal College of Nursing, he believed that the title of it, like the constitution, had been altered several times, and he understood that the proposed Nurses' Registration Bill had also been drafted many times. But now they had got a brand new Council, and he was surprised to find that on that new Council the Poor Law was not directly represented. He congratulated the President on the stand he had taken on this question, and on the ability he had shown in bringing forward the claims of the Poor Law to recognition and representation on the Council. He was quite sure that the matter was safe in Mr. Percival's hands, and that he would never rest satisfied until the Poor-Law got proper representation.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Mr. Percival reported at length on the College Scheme as it affected Poor-Law Nurses. As to the proportion of representation on the new Council of the College, the Association was apparently faced with the position that the pledges so definitely given to them in the past had been broken. Personally he was exceedingly loth to believe that. He felt they ought to trust Mr. Stanley and give him an opportunity of redeeming his pledges, which he believed Mr. Stanley would do. If the Association could not protect the interests of the Poor-Law Nurses on the Council of the College of Nursing, if need be they would protect them on the floor of the House of Commons. The Association could not allow, and did not intend to allow, any small section to stand in the way of the due protection of the interests of thousands of their colleagues. They had to recognise that amongst the Matrons of their hospitals there was a small group (very small, fortunately) whose opposition was due to snobishness. They were afraid and ashamed of their connection with the Poor-Law Service. Their attitude was absolutely wrong. If they would adopt the attitude of legitimate pride in their Service people would soon take them at their own valuation.

Although Lord Knutsford and Miss Lückes are opposed to the College of Nursing, Ltd., now that it has put a Bill for State Registration of Nurses on its programme, and have advised nurses trained at the London not to join, we learn that for the future the active anti-registration press campaign is not to be pushed. The London Hospital Committee realises that it laid them open to too much criticism on their Private Nurse Profits, and that under the indirect control of hospital committees the College scheme is far less dangerous to their absolute authority than the independent Governing Body advocated by the professional registrationists.

FURTHER REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ARISING IN IRELAND AND UN- ANSWERED AT THE MEETING FOR WANT OF TIME.

Q. When State Registration is an accomplished fact will a fully trained Nurse be able to get her State Registration without becoming a Member of the College?

A. Yes. The Certificate granted by the State will probably entitle the holder to partake of the privileges of the College, but it is not anticipated that any compulsion in this respect would be exercised.

Q. Suppose a Member wishes to withdraw from Membership of the College, how would she be affected as regards her State Registration? Would she still retain her State Registration?

A. A Certificate granted by the State would be granted for all time, and could only be cancelled by the Disciplinary Council called into existence by the State to regulate these matters.

Q. This movement is spoken of as a *Democratic one*, would you please tell us when it will become *democratic*; up to the present it seems to be highly *autocratic*, trained Nurses having been ignored?

A. Trained Nurses have never been ignored in this matter. From the formation of the first Council at least two-thirds of the Members have been trained Nurses in active work, and in close touch not only with Nursing Education, but also with the Certificated Nurse. In the year 1918, and every successive year, one-third of the Council as at present constituted retires, the vacancy being filled by the postal vote of the electorate, consisting of the Nurses registered on the College Register. No more democratic proposal has previously been made in connection with the organisation of the Profession.

Q. Does the College of Nursing consider that the work of the Trained Nurse is not of sufficient importance to the State to entitle her to a Certificate issued solely on her behalf, and separate and distinct from "other Branches of Women's work connected with Hospitals?" (See Draft Supplemental Charter A.)

A. It is because the College of Nursing considers it of such grave importance that the fully trained woman should be hall marked that it has been founded and is placing State Registration as its first object.

It may be pointed out further that only the fully trained woman is entitled to be registered as a Member of the College.

Q. If the same Authority proposes to grant Certificates to various workers—to those trained in special work only and also to the partially trained women, does it not greatly lessen the value of the Trained Nurses' Certificate? (See Supplemental Charter, Draft C.)

A. This privilege will not be granted to "other Branches of Women's work connected with Hospitals," and this has been emphatically stated over and over again.

(The second question is answered above.)

Q. Considering the thousands of trained Nurses working on their own account, why have they no direct representation on the Council?

A. This question appears to be answered in the reply above.

Q. Why are all the Hon. Officers of the College men, and why were the Deputations of the Medico-Psychological Society, the Association of Poor Law Guardians and the British Medical Association received by the officers only with not one Matron or Nurse present?

This does not seem to me to be democratic control by Nurses.

A. Because these Deputations had desired to be received by the Chairman of the Council of the College of Nursing.

It is pointed out further that the Chairman in all instances acted in co-operation with and also with the authority of his Council.

The Hon. officers were appointed by the desire of the Council, and were specially selected for their business capacity and sympathetic attitude towards Nursing matters.

Q. There are large numbers of Nurses' Associations and Leagues throughout the United Kingdom—why were none of these bodies asked to elect Representatives to act on the Council of the College of Nursing?

A. One of the great objects of the College of Nursing in its foundation was to establish a Register of Trained Nurses which would become a reliable electorate from which direct representation of the Nursing Profession could be gained. The compiling of this Register is rapidly proceeding, and a very large, representative, and absolutely reliable electorate will be in existence and will at once proceed to accept responsibility for the direct representation of the Nurses.

Q. Why has it been made difficult for Members of the College to obtain a Special Meeting?

In Bye-Law 8—The necessary requisition for a special Meeting must be signed by at least 100 Members of the Corporation and by not less than one fourth of the Members of the Council who are then entitled to be present and vote at such Meeting. According to this Bye-Law, very little power is given to Members for redress, whereas the President and Council can hold a meeting whenever they choose?

A. This questioner seems to have overlooked the fact that the Register will soon be a matter of thousands of Members. One hundred, therefore, would appear to be a quite reasonable proportion. It is no more desirable that a Meeting should be too easily summoned as that on the other hand there should be undue difficulty.

(Signed) R. COX-DAVIES.
M. S. RUNDLE.

APPOINTMENTS.

MATRON.

Fever Hospital, Clatterbridge.—Miss Jessie Baker has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool, and has been Matron at the Isolation Hospital, Sittingbourne, and of the Isolation Hospital, Devonport.

Cottage Hospital, Freshford, nr. Bath.—Miss Rhoda Metherell has been appointed Matron. She was trained for three years at the Bridgwater Infirmary; and was afterwards Staff Nurse at the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, London. Since 1898, she has been on the Staff of the Registered Nurses' Society, 431, Oxford Street, W., and has gained great experience and done excellent work as a private nurse.

ASSISTANT MATRON AND HOME SISTER.

Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.—Miss May E. Moss has been appointed Assistant Matron and Home Sister. She was trained at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and has held the positions of ward sister and night superintendent at the same hospital.

SISTER.

Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton.—Miss Rosabelle Stanley, who has been appointed Sister at Queen Mary's Hospital, asks us to say that in addition to training at the above hospital, she holds the certificate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C., of which she is naturally proud.

Red Cross Auxiliary Hospital, Chaseside, St. Anne's-on-Sea.—Miss F. Mary Thwaites has been appointed Sister. She was trained at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and has held appointments at the Victoria Hospital, Keighley, the Victoria Hospital, Romford, and the Gravesend Hospital, Kent.

SUPERINTENDENT NIGHT CHARGE NURSE.

Willesden Union.—Miss Annie E. Durrant has been appointed Superintendent Night Charge Nurse. She was trained at the Greenwich Union Infirmary, and has held several positions, amongst them, Sister at the North Eastern Hospital, Tottenham, and at the Greenwich Infirmary.

HEALTH VISITOR.

Borough of Maidenhead.—Miss A. Hope Irvine has been appointed Health Visitor. She was trained for three years and certificated at Guy's Hospital and at Belfast Maternity Hospital, and obtained C.M.B. certificate at Plymouth. For three years she did District Nursing and General and Midwifery in Cornwall, and for two years worked under the Kent County Council as Tuberculosis Nurse. Miss Hope Irvine has also worked for six months at the Royal College of St. Katherine, London, and has therefore had experience in ante-natal infant welfare work, school and dental work, and is thus exceptionally well qualified for the post to which she has been appointed.

Lancashire County Council.—The following nurses have been appointed Health Visitors:—Miss Edith Robinson, trained at the Union Infirmary, Barton-on-Irwell; Miss Alice Smith, trained at the Union Infirmary, Blackburn; Miss Edith A. Walker, trained at the Royal Hospital, Salford; and Mrs. M. C. Taggart, trained at the South Manchester Hospitals, West Didsbury.

District Council, Penarth.—Miss E. Alice Davies has been appointed Health Visitor. She was trained at the Carmarthen Infirmary, and at the Willesden Isolation Hospital, and is a certified midwife. She has held the position of Sister under the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and has worked as a Queen's Nurse in Wales.

Borough of Orsett.—Miss Helen E. Ingram has been appointed Health Visitor and School Nurse. She was trained at Hammersmith Infirmary (cert., three years), and has been District Visitor and Health Visitor at Acock's Green, Birmingham, and Health Visitor and School Nurse, Rural District, Cheshire.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR NURSES.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the following to be Queen's Nurses to date January 1st, 1917:—A. R. Harris, E. L. Harvey, R. Clarke, M. Poxon, M. L. Tarver, M. J. Doran, E. Brammer, A. G. Cross, L. A. Hopkins, C. O'Connor, C. P. Morgan, F. Start, D. M. Harris, I. Keith, A. Garton, D. E. Gibbons, A. Beard, M. Hall, K. Stocks, A. Walker, L. E. Rogers, F. E. Allsopp, D. Poad, M. Campbell, P. S. R. Styne, A. B. Brinkhurst, A. A. Meadows, E. Phillips, M. E. Buckley, E. Hughes, O. L. Owen.

Scotland.—W. S. Dickie, M. Knox, I. Ross, M. E. M. Fraser

Ireland.—A. M. Bligh, M. Boylan, M. Marinar, B. Shanahan.

"LEFT BEHIND," 1917.

A Promoter of College of Nursing, beaming:— "The idea flashed across my mind all in a moment."

Professional Registrationist.—"What a coincidence. Same with me thirty years ago!"

WAR LOAN SCHEME FOR VIROL STAFF.

The Directors of Virol, Ltd., have arranged to make advances, free of interest, to all members of their staff for the purchase of such amount of War Loan stock as they would like to acquire, either through the Post Office or the Bank. The amount advanced will be repayable in equal weekly instalments over periods up to two years, all dividends being credited to the purchasing employees.

In the event of the purchases for any reason not being completed the amount paid in will be returned in full.

NURSING ECHOES.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, visited last Saturday afternoon the sufferers from the recent munitions explosion. After visiting the devastated district, they paid a visit to the Poplar Hospital for Accidents and the London Hospital, where they spoke to each patient and received a loyal welcome.

The late Mr. Frederick Boase, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, has left his nurse, Miss Annie Kate Rance, nearly £5,000. Mr. Boase was for 26 years Chairman of the Law Society in Chancery Lane.

In these days we know nurses are scarce and their services difficult to retain, but we do not consider that when justifiable appeals are made to governing bodies to support lawful authority in cases of insubordination, the position will be improved by retaining the services of the nurse. By all means hear both sides, and let no injustice be done, but committees will do well to remember that the enforcement of discipline is at no time easy, especially at present, but that nevertheless it is the foundation-stone of efficiency. It is wise policy, therefore, to consult with their executive officers, and not to attempt to deal with matters of nursing discipline without giving the fullest consideration to their representations.

Two cases of which we have heard this week have called forth these remarks.

These cases have been referred to us for our opinion, in which nurses have been discharged, and then, upon reconsideration by the Board, their services retained without consulting the Matron, this means depreciating the authority of that officer, and rendering the maintenance of discipline almost impossible.

The Edith Cavell House, near Sydney, was formally opened on the 21st of December. Mrs. Sinclair Gillies (trained Bart's), and Miss Kendal Davies, with Miss Willow, the Matron, have furnished the Home with every comfort. There is a charming garden, and already many nurses have availed themselves of hospitality. Army nurses are received without payment, the Red Cross Society having given a sum to cover the cost of their maintenance. Other nurses pay 2s. a day, which provides bed, breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea, and dinner. The endowment fund at the end of the year was £6,336 12s. 8d., a tidy little sum.

The appeal for the Edith Cavell Home in

England is not, we hear, making quite the rapid progress desired. £30,000 is asked for, a large amount in these War Loan days.

Some Belgian ladies connected with the Service de Santé of the Belgian Army at Paris have recently forwarded contributions to the Edith Cavell fund. These contributions are all the more welcome for being quite spontaneous, and show how deeply the work of Edith Cavell has affected the women of the country in which she laboured. The fund has also received, through the Marquis A. Faa di Bruno, Royal Italian Consul in London, a handsome metal wreath, contributed by the Ladies' School of Hygiene at Turin, and subscribed for by the voluntary nurses of that city, "as a token of admiration and reverence for the memory of the brave and martyred nurse Edith Cavell."

NATIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES.

The Annual Meeting of the London Branch of the National Union of Trained Nurses was held at 46, Marsham Street on Saturday afternoon, Miss Marsters in the chair. Upwards of fifty nurses attended. Miss Cancellor spoke on the present "involved position" of the Nursing profession, and gave a history of past and present efforts for State Registration of Nurses. Miss Lawrence then spoke of the great need for unity and effective organisation among nurses; and gave instances to show how this had helped women workers since the present great demand for their work arose.

The Birmingham Branch of the N.U.T.N. held their first Annual Meeting on February 3rd at the General Hospital. The total number of members enrolled since its inaugural meeting in May, 1916, is 120.

After the usual business an address was given on "Business Meetings" by Mr. Priestley Smith, F.R.C.S., which was listened to with much interest. Tea was provided, when there was an opportunity for pleasant social intercourse.

A meeting of the Manchester Branch is to be held at the Royal Infirmary on Saturday, February 10th. Miss Cox-Davies and Miss H. L. Pearse are to address the meeting on the College of Nursing and State Registration. The latter, who is a member of the N.U.T.N., will speak on the necessity for independent co-operation amongst professional women, if a sense of professional responsibility and a high standard of ethics are to be evolved and maintained.

AN INDISPENSABLE HOSPITAL.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

The Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, N.E., has the reputation of being one of the hardest working hospitals in London, and we can well believe it, when we learn that the 134 beds are practically always occupied, and extra ones often have to be put up, as is evident from

The ordinary age at which probationers are received is 21, but in these days the rule is somewhat elastic. The training is for three years, and a nurse who at its conclusion undergoes a further three years' training in a general hospital is extremely well equipped for the practice of her profession. The comfort of the Nursing Staff has also been a matter of considerable consideration. By the kindness of the Secretary, Mr. Glenton Kerr, we are able to produce an illustration of the

Nurses' Home, built in 1906, as well as of the balcony of Barclay Ward. In their Home, each of the Nurses has a separate bedroom, there is a bathroom to every eight bedrooms, and there is a shampoo room, and a box room. Think of it, nurses who were trained a quarter-of-a-century ago! Staff Nurses and probationers have separate sitting-rooms. As will be seen from our picture on page 106, the Home has a flat roof from which a fine view is obtainable.

In the hospital each floor of two wards, with wide balconies on to which cots can be rolled, is in charge of a Sister, and each has its own spacious kitchen. The walls are lined with opalite, green in tone, which, with green screens in harmony, produces a very restful effect, as well as having the advantage of being easily washed. Should any infection occur, a ward can be readily and easily disinfected. Constant washing, so says the Matron, Miss A. M. Bushby, who evidently has her department in most competent and genial control, is a necessity, as everything in the locality quickly gets soiled. The wards have no blinds, the Matron being a great believer in the therapeutic value of sunshine. Just now, when windows have to be closely screened, and suitable material is scarce, some ingenious person has discovered that mackintosh sheeting, which is not impervious to wet, and therefore cannot be used for its legitimate purpose, will screen windows admirably, and a porter comes round and hangs these extempore blinds in position at dusk. The operating

theatre, with its electric heated table, and everything necessary to hand, is flooded with light. This table, by the way, needs some careful management, lest the outer edge gets too hot. Adjoining the theatre is the anaesthetic room, where is to be seen a practical stretcher on wheels, and the sterilizing room is well-equipped. Miss Bushby is a great believer in the work of medical women, and the hospital is happy in having as the R.M.O., Dr. Bousfield, who for the duration of the war has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. Miss Bushby thinks the sensitive fingers



BALCONY OF BARCLAY WARD.
QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, HACKNEY ROAD, N.E.

the fact that the daily average occupied is 138. The in-patients last year numbered 2,161, and the out patient attendances were 108,000, of which 44,000 were new cases.

Although situated considerably eastward of Shoreditch Church, the hospital is in direct communication with the West End, as a 'bus, which passes the door, comes direct to the Marble Arch, and as most nurses find taking the air on the top of a 'bus invigorating and pleasant, and the kaleidoscopic view of London most entertaining, this is very convenient.

of women are specially suited for operation work, particularly for dealing with Ts and As (tonsils and adenoids), and certainly Dr. Bousfield's success with these appears to justify her confidence.

To pay even a brief visit to the Queen's Hospital is to understand something of the immense boon it must be to a neighbourhood teeming with children, living in closely crowded houses; and to see the alert, busy, and evidently competent nursing staff is to realise that it is serving a most useful function as a training school for nurses of sick children. On both these counts, though removed from close contact with the wealthy classes, it merits their generous support.

Associated with the hospital is the seaside

The following is the Foreword of the President : —" I would have all nurses set a very high standard before themselves. All who put on a nurse's uniform should realize that thenceforth they must not fail to walk worthy of the vocation whereto they are called, and should earnestly resolve never to rest satisfied with attaining anything short of the highest efficiency, and the most completely conscientious devotion to duty."

ALBULACTIN.

Many patriotic midwives and nurses who have found Albulactin an invaluable stand-by in the care of bottle fed babies, and who have been unable to use it recently because it was a German product, will be rejoiced to know that it is again



NURSES' HOME. QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, HACKNEY ROAD, N.E.

branch at Bexhill, some ten minutes' walk from the sea, maintained by the readers of *Little Folks*, with lawns for the children to scamper on, and a donkey carriage for the less able-bodied. M. B.

A NEW LEAGUE JOURNAL.

We heartily congratulate the Leeds Township Infirmary Nurses' League, of which Miss F. Parker Spann, the Matron of the Township Infirmary, Leeds, is President, on the issue of its first Journal, which is edited by Dr. Faith, A.M.O. It opens with a Foreword by Dr. Allan, Patron, and as a book lover we highly commend the excellent paper and general make up of the magazine. We hope to find space to do justice to "L. T. I." next week, and meanwhile quote the last words of the Editor, "It is our ambition that this Journal should be written and run by nurses for nurses." We applaud the sentiment.

available, as the Sanatogen Company, which supplies Albulactin, is now entirely British, having been purchased by a British Company, of which Lady Mackworth, the daughter of Lord Rhondda, is Chairman.

The special value of Albulactin consists in the fact that it consists of pure milk albumin, that vital constituent of mother's milk which renders it nourishing and digestible to babies, and which is very abundant in human milk, and very scarce in all others. Many doctors prefer diluted cow's milk to any other diet for bottle fed babies, but such milk is very deficient in milk albumin, which is so important to the well being of the infant. The addition of Albulactin will remedy this deficiency. It is sold by all chemists from 1s. 3d. a bottle, or liberal samples can be obtained on application to the British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.

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8/6	9/6	10/6	11/6

CHANGES AT GUY'S.

RESIGNATION OF MISS HAUGHTON.

The resignation of Miss L. V. Haughton, Matron of Guy's Hospital, owing to ill-health, while not unexpected, will be received with great regret. It was a great satisfaction to Guy's nurses, as well as a matter of justifiable pride to Miss Haughton herself, when she was summoned from Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin, where she was Lady Superintendent for seven years, to become head of her former training school, but as an Irish woman she has always retained a warm interest in Irish nursing affairs, is a member of the Irish Nurses' Association, and for years was one of its representatives on the Central Committee for State Registration of Nurses.

When the College of Nursing, Ltd., was launched primarily by Guy's Hospital, Miss Haughton was one of those who warmly espoused its policy. She is a member of the Nursing Board of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Everyone will unite in wishing that Miss Haughton may continue to progress towards complete convalescence from her very serious illness.

APPOINTMENT OF MISS MARGARET HOGG.

Miss Margaret Hogg has been appointed Matron of Guy's Hospital, where she was trained from 1905-1908, and holds its three years' certificate. She has been surgical and medical Night Sister and Sister of Queen Victoria Ward, and Assistant Matron since 1914. She has also had experience of private nursing in connection with Guy's Institution, and is a certified midwife and certificated masseuse, I.S.T.M. Since Miss Haughton's illness she has been Acting Matron. She holds admirable qualifications for the post, therefore, and the Committee of Management are to be congratulated that they have promoted one of their own graduates, and thus protected the value of their certificate. It is not so many years ago that the higher posts at Guy's were given to lady pupils with a year's training, while nurses holding three years' certificates were not eligible for promotion. The appointment of Miss Hogg must therefore be exceedingly popular with Guy's graduates.

THE NEW YORK INSPECTOR.

Miss Elizabeth C. Burgess has been appointed to the very responsible position of Inspector of Nurse Schools in New York State. She is a highly-trained and experienced graduate nurse, and has held the position of Superintendent of Nurses at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. Miss Burgess holds the Diploma in Education and Supervision and Teaching in Training Schools for Nurses from Teachers' College, N.Y., and recently passed a brilliant Civil Service examination qualifying for the position of inspector of nurse training schools. Self-government of graduate nurses in the United

States of America is responsible for the splendid progress made in higher education through State Registration in America. What a contrast to nursing ethics in this country.

SYMINGTON'S SOUPS.

Various influences are just now directing special attention to the value of soup in our dietary. The bitter weather, the costliness of meat, the necessity for limiting its consumption voluntarily, if we do not wish to be rationed by the Food Controller, all make us realise the important part soup may with advantage play in the daily menu. Nor need the preparation of soup now deter even the "plainest" cook from serving a nourishing, appetising and varied soup course. She has only to take a packet of Symington's Soup, costing 4½d., manufactured by W. Symington & Co., Ltd., Market Harborough, and sold everywhere in 13 varieties, add to it according to the directions given a quart of cold water, a teaspoonful of butter, and boil it for fifteen to twenty minutes' to produce a sufficient quantity of soup for a liberal supply for four persons, not only delicious to taste, but containing the proteid which is such a valuable nutritive. All tastes can be consulted in the variety served, as tomato, oxtail, mulligatawny, lentil, kidney, hare, mock turtle, green pea, celery, pea, Scotch broth, onion, and white vegetable are procurable.

Soup has indeed uses even exceeding its nutritive value, for it is both stimulating and reviving, as our soldiers in the trenches testify. "Whenever possible we have hot soup brought to us in specially constructed tins," said one, and it will be remembered it is related in "The Cellar House of Pervyse" of the Baroness T'Serclaes and Miss Mairi Chisholm that "every morning early soup was made in a copper and carried by the orderlies to the trenches, only fifty yards away, and the men who had been on the march, or trying to sleep in their icy little shelters insufficiently clad greeted the 'Two' with enthusiasm, holding out their little mugs in stiff, frozen fingers." It would seem indeed just now that the uses of Symington's Soup are almost unlimited.

COMING EVENTS.

February 10th.—National Union of Trained Nurses, Manchester Branch. Meeting Royal Infirmary, College of Nursing and State Registration. Speakers, Miss Cox-Davies and Miss H. L. Pearse.

February 15th.—Central Midwives' Board: Monthly Meeting. Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, S.W. 3.30 p.m.

WORD FOR THE WEEK.

"Influence women may have, responsibility they do not possess and the influence which is not that of free woman in a free state, is an influence which can only retard the wholesome progress of the nation."—Lady Frances Balfour on Woman's Suffrage.

BOOK OF THE WEEK.

"RAYMOND."*

For the information of readers who have not had the opportunity of hearing this book discussed, we will first explain its *raison d'être*.

Raymond, the young son of Sir Oliver and Lady Lodge, was killed at the Front during the autumn of 1915. He was a young man of physical beauty, judging from the pictures, and of great personal charm. His parents looked forward to a brilliant future for him.

The first portion of the book is devoted chiefly to letters from young Raymond relating to his life at the Front. Bright, happy descriptive letters with no hint of *grousing*.

Indeed, he seemed to possess the happy gift of seeing the sunny side of everything.

Then came the short announcement of his untimely death. His last letter says: "I shall be insufferable, I know I shall want everything done for me on the word of command. Never mind—roll on the end of the war!"

After his death, his father, who had before experience in such matters, determined to endeavour to get into communication with him by means of a medium—and the second portion of the book gives detailed account of these proceedings.

The rest of the family who before Raymond's death took no interest in spiritualism also communicated with him by the same means.

To those who are unacquainted with the procedure of séances, we would explain that the communication is established by means of a medium. The medium in this case was chiefly a Mrs. Leonard, whose guide or "control" was a young Indian girl Fedá. It is Fedá who directly communicates between Raymond and his friends.

In attempting any explanation, we feel that we ourselves are in strange waters and will therefore pass on to the experience of the life beyond, which Raymond is able to describe by these means.

"Mother, darling, I am so happy, and so much more because you are." If he comes to them at Christmas "there must be no sadness—I don't want to be a ghost at the feast."

His mother tells him she will put a chair for him; he replies he will come and sit in it.

"Can you fancy you see me in white robes? Mind, I didn't care for them at first and I wouldn't wear them. Mother don't go doing too much, you tire yourself and it troubles me."

"There are men here and there are women here. I don't think they stand to each other quite the same as they did on the earth plane, but they seem to have the same feeling to each other with a different expression of it."

Raymond seems puzzled by the material feeling of the other world, and that the material

desires go on for some time after people have passed over.

"When they first come, they do want things. Some want meat and some strong drink. But when they've had one or two they don't seem to want it so much."

"You know flowers, how they decay. We have flowers here. Your decayed flowers flower again with us—beautiful flowers."

Another time, Sir Oliver receives a message by automatic writing.

"I have been here such a long time; please tell father I am here. Father, it was difficult to say all one felt, but now I don't care. I love you; I love you intensely. Father, please speak to me. I have been home to-day; I spoke to mother; I don't know if she heard me; I rather think so." Again he implores his father to "keep jolly" at Christmas, or it will hurt him horribly. "I shall never be out of the house one instant on Christmas Day."

He speaks of progress in the other world and of passing to higher spheres, though "those who are fond of you never go too far to come back to you; never too far to meet you when you pass over. You gravitate here to the ones you're fond of. You gravitate to the place you're fitted for. I've seen some boys pass on who had nasty ideas and vices. They go to a place I'm very glad I didn't have to go to, but it's not hell exactly. More like a reformatory. It's a place where you're given a chance, and when you want to look for something better, you're given a chance to have it." When he was permitted to see the Highest Sphere, "it made me wish in the few seconds I was able to think of anything, that I had led one of the purest lives imaginable."

This is, perhaps, the most widely discussed book of the hour, and it would be impossible to read it without its leaving a strong impression of some kind.

Are Sir Oliver Lodge's methods the answer to the longing cry:—

"O God that it were possible for one short hour to see

The souls we love that they might tell us
Where and what they be."

There are two questions which confront us as we read: *Can* such communications be established? Is such communication in accordance with the will of God? In answer to the first question there are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy, but though the veil be very thin, we must beware how we ruthlessly tear it asunder, lest we loose forces we cannot again control.

Tennyson expresses this reticence as to the unseen in his reference to the raising of Lazarus:—

"Where wert thou, brother, those four days?
He told it not; or something sealed
The lips of the Evangelist."

It should be remembered that it was a witch that had power to call back Samuel, who asked, "Why hast thou disquieted me to bring me up?"

* By Sir Oliver Lodge. Methuen & Co., London.

The dead go down into silence. We do not deny their nearness or the possibility of their communicating with us by permission, but the dallying with spiritual forces may be fraught with dire consequences, the issues of which we cannot estimate.

H. H.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not in ANY WAY hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

STATE REGISTRATION MONEY BOX.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I was so interested in Miss Beatrice Kent's "Happy Thought" of saving odd halfpence for the S.S.R., I am following her example, and beg to enclose 2s. 2d. in advance for 1917. Even if the drains upon our small funds are manifold just now, still most of us can manage to save a small sum for so great a cause.

Yours also hopefully,

ELIZABETH PURVIS.

District Nurses' Home,
Middlesbrough.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—Miss Kent's idea of a registration money box is just splendid. How few of us would think that such a large sum could be raised by just a few modest halfpennies. A few shillings are often rather difficult to spare, but of course with this method two shillings is never missed. As January is still in* we can start as from the New Year. My contribution made acquaintance with the money box this morning. Wishing you all success in your fight for State Registration,

I remain, yours truly,

St. Mark's, Chelsea.

T. F. N. S.

DISCOURTESY RESENTED.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—With reference to paragraph appearing in the column "Nursing and the War" in THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, dated January 13th, 1917, may I ask if the Sisters who "consider themselves justly aggrieved and complain of the discourtesy with which they have been treated by the Matron-in-Chief" have ever thought what the "senior official" of our Service is tackling and has been tackling since August, 1914?

I consider it very unsporting, and if we go on those lines we are by no means helping to win the war, but on the contrary. Victory, we are told, is only going to be gained by all pulling together, and, although our part is very minute, it does make a small difference.

We signed to serve wherever required, at home or abroad, and it's up to us to get on uncomplainingly, although we may not be as comfortable as some others of the same Service.

* This letter has been unavoidably held over.

The men are doing their part nobly and willingly. Are we so much behind them?

The Matron-in-Chief generously considers our needs, but it stands to reason has no time, when there is so much important work on hand, to listen to petty grievances.

STAFF NURSE,

Q.A.I.M.N.S. (R.).

Military Hospital, Fargo,
Salisbury Plain.

[The sentiments of our correspondent are excellent, and we hope she lives up to them, but as she knows nothing of the circumstances to which we referred, several of her statements have nothing to do with the question at issue. It is not a "petty grievance" to be summarily discharged from the Reserve without any reason being given, and no opportunity of defence. We claim that trained nurses and the public have a right to courtesy from public officials, even in war time, and the former have also a right to just and considerate treatment from the Matron-in-Chief. This we can prove they do not invariably receive, and as no redress is apparently to be procured through the rightful authority we can but repeat the advice we offered in the paragraph to which our correspondent refers. Because women workers are usually poor and defenceless their professional reputations are their chief asset, and senior officials must be made to realise that the junior nurses under their direction are equally servants of the State with themselves and have equal right to consideration. Twice quite recently gentlewomen other than nurses have complained to us most indignantly of the intense rudeness with which they have been treated at the War Office, and it is high time this cause of complaint ceased.—ED.]

"LEFT BEHIND."

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I attended a meeting in Dublin last week to hear about the College of Nursing, and I should like to place my protest on record against two things said by Miss Cox-Davies: (1) "That the College of Nursing was established whether the Nurses wanted it or not," and (2) That the promoters of the College scheme, the ill-considered Constitution of which has had to be abandoned before it has been in existence a year, "hoped the time would come when it would be able to work with her (Mrs. Bedford Fenwick) instead of leaving her behind." This from the representative of people who have taken a quarter of a century to accept only in part the great scheme for the organisation of the Nursing Profession by the State laid down by you close on thirty years ago, and for which our Irish Nurses Association has been working since its inception in 1904! The College of Nursing may be established, but it will not be thrust upon Irish Nurses without their consent, as it has been apparently on Nurses in England and Scotland, as we mean to keep our Irish Members of Parliament well informed of its provisions, and to see that no

Bill for our State Registration goes through which will suppress our personal and professional independence; and as for "leaving Mrs. Bedford Fenwick behind," let the College promoters evolve one idea which is of any value to the Nursing Profession, which has not already been proposed in THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING some time during the past quarter of a century. When the promoters of the College come within measurable distance of all we have been working for (and should have achieved but for their most ungenerous opposition) they will still find themselves considerably in the rear.

Yours loyally,
MEMBER IRISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

A MONUMENTAL RECORD.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I was present at the uproarious and historic Meeting in Hanover Square in December, 1897, when what were known as the "New Bye-laws" of the R.B.N.A. were thrust upon us. I voted against them, of course, as they deprived us of several privileges granted in the first Bye-laws when the Charter was granted in 1893, and which made medical government possible in the R.B.N.A. I also attended the, to me, very sad meeting on the 18th January last, which deprived us of our Chartered Association and makes lay control possible. I fear, as I am now an old woman, I shall not live to see the day, when the Nursing Profession in this country, as in America and elsewhere, will be permitted to govern itself. But let us hope the younger generation of nurses may work for it and may live to see this great principle conceded by a more generous generation of men. The history of our struggle for justice and a gallant struggle it has been, is written in the 57 volumes of the NURSING RECORD AND BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING—a monumental record of your life-long devotion to our profession, which should be studied in this country and elsewhere by every Nurse who loves courage, honourable dealing, and justice.

I am,
Affectionately yours,
A LIFE MEMBER OF THE R.B.N.A.

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I was very interested in the announcement in last week's JOURNAL that the Head Mistresses of Secondary Schools are concerning themselves with the conditions obtaining in our Nurse-Training Schools, and the standard—or perhaps I should say the lack of uniformity of standard—of nursing education. The more educationists and training school authorities come into touch with one another the better.

At the same time we must bear in mind that, as a rule, girls leave the secondary schools at an age below that at which even a children's hospital would accept them for training, so that the Association of Head Mistresses might usefully direct

the attention of such pupils as appear to have a vocation for nursing to the pursuit of studies which will be of use to them in a nursing career—anatomy and physiology, domestic science, sick-room cookery, and at least one foreign language amongst them. I am very much in favour of a standard entrance examination for the nursing profession, which would lighten the burden of the training schools, whose curriculum might well be relieved of subjects which could be learnt by the pupils before receiving the special instruction which the nurse-training schools only can provide.

Yours faithfully,
SISTER.

WARD NOT A CONSERVATORY.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I am only a "V.A.D." yet I greatly appreciate your professional journal, and feel sure you will not deny me a corner in which to draw attention to the flower nuisance in military hospital wards. I really do not mind what I do when on duty, but a hospital ward is not a conservatory, and I do grudge so much valuable time being spent on arranging flowers, and washing plants, when so much needs doing for the patients, which is often left undone because of a shortage of nurses. There certainly should be some rule that the display of flowers, which, of course, we all like to see in a ward, should be reasonable, and not need a whole-time V.A.D. to keep them in order.—Yours sincerely,

A WARD GARDENER.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sister C. M. (Birmingham).—Address Central Prisoners of War Committee, 4, Thurloe Square, London, S.W. The "Missing and Wounded" Department of the Joint War Committee is carried on at 18, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.

Miss S. Agnew (London).—Our advice is to waste no further time, if, as you say you have found your vocation in nursing the sick, arrange to enter a good training school and learn your profession thoroughly. The fact that you are so well educated and know Latin is all to the good. We do not agree with your brother that to enter a hospital for training is "throwing away the money spent on your education." When Nurses' Registration is in force the whole status of the profession will be raised immeasurably. We hope to see a just Act on the Statute Book at an early date.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

February 17th.—Describe Bed-making, and how to lift and move patients.

February 24th.—Describe how to give a nasal douche, the articles used, and danger to avoid.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Do not omit to buy, as far as possible, everything you need from "Our Advertisers." Their financial support helps us; we must help them, and they are all first-class firms.

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Trained Nurses should apply for conditions to—

THE SECRETARY, T.W.N.F.S.,

431, Oxford Street, London, W.

Prize Competition.

RULES FOR COMPETITION.

1. Any reader of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING may compete for the prize of **FIVE SHILLINGS** which will be paid to the **writer of the best article of from 300 to 750 words on the following subject—**
"Describe bedmaking, and how to lift and move patients."

The dated Coupon for February 10th, published on this page, must be cut out by the Competitor, and enclosed with the article she sends, with her full name and address inserted. This answer should be posted not later than **February 10th**, to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole St., London, W., marked on the envelope **"Prize Competition."** **The Name of the Winner of the Prize and the Prize Article will appear on February 17th, 1917.**

2. The Editor's decision must be accepted by each Competitor as final and unquestionable.

Prize Competition Coupon

February 10th, 1917

Name of Competitor

Address

The Midwife.

THE OFFICE OF MIDWIFE.

The need for an increasing supply of well-qualified midwives was never more apparent than at the present time, when the importance of the preservation of infant life is leading to much activity in all that pertains to the care of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants, and therefore to an increased demand for the services of midwives, whether in their own particular sphere of work or as inspectors, health visitors, and in other branches of work in which their special knowledge is a qualification of great value.

A problem for solution in the immediate future is how to secure and maintain an adequate supply of midwives, and the first point which presents itself is the very poor and uncertain remuneration obtainable by midwives for their highly responsible and arduous work. It compares most unfavourably even with the modest salaries obtained by district nurses, whose work is fairly regular, and there is little to induce the right type of women to qualify as midwives or to practise when trained.

This is the more serious because, there is a shortage of medical practitioners in this country on account of those occupied in naval and military work, a shortage which is likely to continue for some time to come, as the war is affecting also the supply of medical students, and, therefore, midwifery work will increasingly fall into the hands of midwives.

This journal has always held in high honour the office of midwife, believing it is one of the utmost value to the community when rightly discharged, and which affords useful and satisfying employment for women. The trouble has always been, that outside institutions the difficulty for a midwife to make a living is considerable, and the only really satisfactory solution of the problem appears to be that midwives should be appointed and subsidized by the State and the local authorities, and of this we now appear to be within measurable distance. This will give the midwife an honourable position and consequently attract desirable women to enter the ranks of practising midwives.

The Manchester Midwives Supervising Committee has taken charge of the maternity section of the city's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, organised in three main divisions:—(1) the provision of four new centres for consultations and clinics; (2) taking over the medical and nursing work of the six centres established by the School for Mothers, the social work being left under the School for Mothers; (3) the opening of two centres for guidance and aid to pregnant women.

TO SAVE THE BABIES.

A deputation from the Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres, which represents the majority of the 800 existing centres of this kind, was received by Lord Rhondda on Wednesday, 31st January. The Right Hon. Arthur Acland, a member of the Committee, introduced Dr. Eric Pritchard (Chairman), Dr. Flora Shepherd (Hon. Secretary), and Lady Spielmann (an active worker among East End mothers), and suggested, in addition to the particular pressing reform which the deputation had come to urge, various future forms of State-help which would materially strengthen the movement for saving the babies for the nation.

The deputation particularly urged the extension of the present Government grant of 50 per cent. of the approved expenditure incurred by the Welfare Centres, to cover the cost of supplying milk for children under school age, and nourishment for expectant and nursing mothers in necessitous cases. Dr. Pritchard pointed out the difficulty, under existing circumstances, for mothers, especially out of separation allowances, of providing the necessary $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk per day for babies that had to be bottle-fed, and the still greater difficulty in affording as much milk as was really needed for children from 9 months to 3 years, if they were to grow up sound and strong. He also stated that a small quantity of sugar, now difficult to get, was vitally necessary for children under 18 months of age.

Dr. Shepherd referred to the importance of providing nursing and expectant mothers with adequate nourishment, and stated that her experience of the provision of suitable meals at Centres for Mothers (supplied at a cheap rate where prescribed by the doctor), was that it increased largely the number of cases in which the babies were breast-fed.

In the course of a sympathetic reply, Lord Rhondda foreshadowed early legislation as a war measure, with a view to increasing the powers of Local Authorities in helping the welfare of infants and of expectant and nursing mothers. He referred to the recommendations of the Food Prices Committee in favour of the supply of milk for infants and food for mothers, as suggested by the deputation, and he hoped that the measures he was proposing would, with the active co-operation of Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations, result in a very material saving of infant life.

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, presiding at a meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, said that in the last decennial period the rate of infant mortality

in England and Wales had fallen from 132 to 91 last year. The latter was one of the lowest rates ever recorded in this country.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

In connection with the suggestion that the entry of women into an active part in the national life whether industrial, professional or political, will prejudicially affect the birth-rate, a correspondent writes in the *Daily Mail* :—"The following were the facts in the years 1912 to 1914 with regard to infant mortality. Of all civilised countries, New Zealand, Australia and Norway, where women were already fully enfranchised had the lowest infant death-rate (51, 71 and 65 per thousand born); Sweden, Holland and Denmark, where women took an active part in political life (in Holland and Denmark women now have the vote), came next with 71, 95 and 98 per thousand; while in the United Kingdom the rate in 1914 was 104 per thousand and in Germany (1912), 147, and in Austria (1912) 180.

WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES FOR BABIES.

A Deptford doctor has hit on a happy idea in connection with a Baby Club, namely, to purchase for each infant of two or three months old a War Savings Certificate (15s. 6d.), to be held by the doctor till the child is one year old. If the child dies before that age the Certificate will return to the doctor. If the child lives over twelve months and dies before the Certificate matures, the Certificate becomes the property of the parents. If the child lives until the Certificate matures, the Certificate is its own. Thus the War Loan is supported, the parents are encouraged to do well by the child, and the child itself benefits later on. The only condition is that the child shall be brought to the club every three months for examination to show that it is properly fed, washed and clothed.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MOTHERCRAFT.

The Committee of the National Institute of Mothercraft—of which the Duchess of Marlborough is Hon. Treasurer, and which, it is hoped to erect on a site easily accessible from all parts of London—has received a gift of £5,000 to equip and maintain an ante-natal clinic.

The Institute, which is intended as a memorial to those who have fallen in the war, will, it is anticipated, cost £200,000, and be the headquarters of all information concerning the different phases of mothercraft. Individual donors can endow and name special departments.

At a meeting convened last week by Lady Pollock at 21, Hyde Park Place, in support of the Institute, Mr. Arthur Acland said the Institute would do work of Imperial importance, and pointed out that in 1915 out of every 1,000 children born 110 died in the first year of life. Ante-natal losses

from want of adequate attention were also enormous, and out of 6,000,000 children at school 1,000,000 were unfitted to take advantage of the education given, mainly on account of neglect of health in the early years of life. He urged the importance of appointing six women on every Health Committee in the country, of an adequate supply of health visitors, and of welfare centres within reach of all expectant mothers.

A WAIF.

On a bitter night at the end of last week a baby which had made its unwelcome entry into life about an hour previously, and had been left on the steps of a church, with a sheet of brown paper as its only covering, was taken to a large London hospital.

The question was how this newly born infant had survived in the bitter cold, and it is an interesting point that the medical opinion is that it was saved by the fact that it was still attached to the placenta.

Those midwives who hasten to tie and cut the umbilical cord before it has ceased to pulsate will do well to remember that by so doing they are depriving the infant of a supply of blood 'which is the life,' amounting probably to more than an ounce.

AN L.G.B. GRANT-IN-AID.

The Local Government Board has decided to make a grant-in-aid amounting to £355 1s. 10d., in respect of the salaries and expenses during the year 1916-1917 of the two London County Council Inspectors under the Midwives' Act, 1902, by reason of the co-operation of the work of the inspectors with schemes for maternity and infant welfare in the administrative County of London.

"NATIONAL BABY WEEK."

Plans are on foot for a "National Baby Week," to be held in July, and at an informal conference, held in London, on Monday, to discuss the project with representatives of fifty national societies, at which Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, presided, Miss Halford stated that the scheme included cinema films, sermons, speeches and exhibitions.

THE LEEDS MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Lord Mayor of Leeds, Mr. E. George Arnold, who presided at the annual meeting of the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and moved the adoption of the report, congratulated the institution on the noble work it is doing. The increase in the number of patients has taxed the resources of the institution severely, and the committee attribute this largely to the safety and comfort which women realise are provided there, and also to the educational work conducted at the maternity centres. There is a daily average of twelve beds occupied by women receiving ante-natal treatment.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

Displayed Announcements are charged 6s. per inch.

	s.	d.	
Appointments Vacant, from Institutions and others (24 words)...	3	0	6d. for every additional 7 words.
Quotations for a series on application.			
Situations Required, from Nurses only, 24 words (per insertion) ...	1	0	
Ditto (Three Insertions)...	2	6	6d. for every additional 7 words.

Advertisements cannot be received later than Wednesday, 10 a.m.

Editorial Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole Street, London, W.

N.B.—All communications in respect to Advertisements or business matters must be addressed to
The Manager, THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, 431, Oxford Street, London, W.
Phone—1712 Gerrard.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW
VACANCIES, ETC.GILBERT BAIN HOSPITAL, LER-
WICK.

A vacancy being about to occur in the office of MATRON of this Hospital (21 beds), the Trustees of the Hospital invite applications for the appointment.

Salary £60 per annum, with Board and Residence in the Hospital, and an annual allowance of £5 for Uniform.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copy testimonials, should be sent to the subscriber not later than 10th proximo.

GEO. W. RUSSELL.

Clerk to Trustees.

Burgh Chambers, Lerwick,
22nd January, 1917.

88

GRIFFITHSTOWN AUXILIARY
MILITARY HOSPITAL, NEAR
NEWPORT, MON.

SISTERS AND CHARGE NURSES.

Applications are invited for several vacancies occurring between this date and the 31st March next, and should be sent with full particulars as to age and experience, and with copies of two testimonials. Salaries £50 and £40, with Residence and usual allowances.

T. P. HOLMES WATKINS.

Secretary.

70

PARISH OF NEWCASTLE-UPON
TYNE.

WARD SISTERS.

Two temporary WARD SISTERS are REQUIRED at the Poor Law Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the period of the War. Salary commencing at £35 per annum, together with Residence, Rations, Washing and Uniform, and a War Bonus of £7 10s. per annum. Candidates must have had at least three years' training in some recognised Training School for Nurses, and possess the C.M.B. certificate.

Apply at once by letter to the Matron, Poor Law Infirmary, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GLADSTONE WALKER.

Clerk to the Guardians.

127, Pilgrim Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
2nd February, 1917.

74

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to the Editor should

be addressed to her at

20, UPPER WIMPOLE ST., LONDON, W.

Phone—513 Mayfair.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.

BECKETT HOSPITAL, BARNSLEY.

NIGHT SISTER REQUIRED. Fully trained. Good disciplinarian. Salary £45-£50, Uniform.

SISTER for Theatre and small Eye Wards (12 beds). Fully trained. £40-£45, Uniform.

STAFF NURSES. Fully trained. No night duty. £30, Uniform.

Applications, with full particulars, to the MATRON.

89

THE INFIRMARY, ISLEWORTH

WANTED, NIGHT SISTER. Salary £45 per annum, together with a War Bonus of £2 10s. for each six months' service, and the usual residential emoluments.

Apply, the MATRON, Infirmary, Isleworth, Middlesex.

By order, F. E. HARMSWORTH, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Isleworth.

76

CROESNEWYDD AUXILIARY MILI-
TARY HOSPITAL, WREXHAM.

WARD SISTER REQUIRED.

The Committee of the above Hospital REQUIRE the services of a WARD SISTER.

Candidates must have undergone a course of three years' training in a General Hospital, and must be certificated.

Salary £50 per annum, rising by annual increments of £5 to a maximum of £65 per annum, together with the usual allowances.

Applications to be forwarded to the undersigned by MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917.

J. G. LOWE.

Clerk to Committee.

10, Temple Row, Wrexham,
24th January, 1917.

90

THE INFIRMARY, ISLEWORTH.

WANTED, THEATRE AND MESSAGE SISTER. Salary £70, with residential emoluments, &c.

Candidates must be fully-trained certificated nurses.

Apply immediately to the MATRON, Infirmary, Isleworth, Middlesex.

By order, F. E. HARMSWORTH, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Isleworth.

75

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, STRATFORD.—WANTED, a SISTER to take charge of Massage Department and to train the Nurses. Apply, with testimonials, to MATRON before 12 o'clock noon, or by letter with photo. and testimonial.

86

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, REQUIRE for their Infirmary, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, a SISTER for Massage treatment. Candidates must hold the certificate of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, and preference will be given to those candidates with experience in electrical treatment. Salary £50 per annum, with Board, Lodging, Washing and Uniform, and an allowance of £4 per annum in lieu of part rations. Forms of application can be obtained upon personal application here, or by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and the same must, when duly completed, be returned to me at once.

Canvassing the Guardians, either directly or indirectly, is prohibited, and will disqualify any candidate.

CHARLES S. STEVENS.

Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices,
29, Peckham Road, S.E.
6th February, 1917.

80

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH.

TRAINED NURSE.

The Guardians REQUIRE the services of a fully-qualified trained NURSE and certified MIDWIFE. Salary commencing £40 per annum, with Board, Lodging, Washing and Uniform. The person appointed will have to pass a medical examination as to physical fitness. Personal application with testimonials or foolscap addressed envelope to the MATRON of the Workhouse, 1, Northumberland Street, Baker Street, W. Personal application preferred.

79

HOLYHEAD UNION.

CHARGE NURSE.

The Guardians of the above Union REQUIRE the services of a TRAINED NURSE to take charge of their Infirmary at Valley. One holding a C.M.B. certificate preferred.

Salary £50 per annum, with Rations, Apartments, and Laundry, and an allowance of £5 per annum for Uniform.

Applications, on foolscap, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of not more than three testimonials, to reach me not later than Saturday, the 24th February proximo.

By Order,

OWEN J. HUGHES.

Clerk to the Guardians.

Board Room,
Valley, Anglesey,
24th January, 1917.

87

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

"The British Journal of Nursing" circulates widely amongst educated women, both lay and professional.

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THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF TRAINED MASSEUSES

Incorporated
1900.

Arrangements have been made for the following Examinations to be held in 1917:—**Massage**—London and Manchester, March, June, Sept., Dec.; Dublin June and Dec. **Swedish Remedial Exercises**—July and Dec. (London) **Medical Electricity**—April, July and Dec. (London). **Teachers' Certificate**—October (London).

A Branch of the Society is about to be opened in Manchester, where Examinations are already held, and Lectures given.

The Society is approved by the Medical Profession, and its certificate-holders may not undertake cases without the permission of a registered practitioner.

The Certificate of the Society is a qualification accepted by the War Office for work amongst the wounded, and over 900 certificate-holders are at present working in Military and Red Cross Hospitals, Convalescent Camps, &c.

For further information apply to the Secretary—

157, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W. Telephone: MAYFAIR 4180.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.HEADINGTON UNION.
CHARGE NURSE.

The Guardians of the above Union invite applications for the office of CHARGE NURSE for the Male Infirmary Wards of the Workhouse.

The salary will be £40 per annum, with Rations, Apartments, and Washing.

Candidates must be single women, or widows without children dependent on them, and have had a general experience.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1895, as amended, and the National Health Insurance Act.

Applications (on forms which must be obtained from me), in the handwriting of the candidates, stating age and previous employment, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials as to character and competency, must be sent to me, the undersigned, not later than SATURDAY, the 10th February next.

Selected candidates will have due notice to attend on the day of appointment.

By Order,

THOMAS W. MALLAM, Clerk.

126, High Street, Oxford. 91
22nd January, 1917.

BATTLE UNION.

CHARGE NURSE WANTED. REQUIRED, for the Workhouse Infirmary, a thoroughly qualified NURSE, with at least three years' training in a Public Institution, and with C.M.B. certificate. Age between 25 and 40 years.

Salary £45 per annum, with Rations, Furnished Apartments, and Washing in the Workhouse, together with a yearly Uniform to the value of £2 10s.

Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned (for which a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be sent), and applications must reach me not later than the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1917.

By Order,

F. GORHAM TICEHURST, Clerk to the Guardians.

Battle, 29th January, 1917. 92

THETFORD UNION.

HEAD NURSE. WANTED, a HEAD NURSE at the Union Infirmary, Thetford, where three Assistant Nurses are employed.

Candidates must hold a certificate of having undergone, for three years at least, a course of instruction in a recognised Training Hospital or Infirmary, and also a Midwifery certificate.

Salary £45 per annum, with Rations, Apartments, Washing, and £4 per annum for Indoor Uniform.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and previous occupations, and accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date, must reach me by TUESDAY, the 13th February next.

JOHN HUCHEN,

Clerk to the Guardians.

Union Offices,
Thetford, Norfolk,
January 30th, 1917. 93

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.WORCESTER UNION.
ASSISTANT NURSES.

The Guardians REQUIRE three ASSISTANT NURSES at the Workhouse Infirmary.

Salary £25, rising £1 yearly to £30 per annum, with Rations, Apartments, Washing and Indoor Uniform.

Applications to be made on forms, which can be obtained from my office, as below, and which must be returned to me by FRIDAY, 16th February, 1917.

J. GILSON SHEILD,

14, Foregate Street, Clerk. 94
Worcester.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER UNION
INFIRMARY, FULHAM ROAD, S.W.

PROBATIONER NURSES

The Guardians invite applications for appointments as PROBATIONER NURSES.

Candidates must be over 21 and under 27 years of age, well educated, free from any physical infirmity, and should apply personally to the MATRON at the Infirmary, or write, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope to her for forms of application.

Candidates, if approved by the Committee, will be taken on trial for two months, and if satisfactory, for three years training.

Salary £12 during the first year, £18 the second year, and £20 per annum for the third and subsequent years of service. Board, Lodging, Washing, and Indoor Uniform. 85

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

ASSISTANT MATRON REQUIRED.

Fully trained. Commencing salary £50, with Board, Rooms and Uniform. Applications to the MATRON, Beckett Hospital, Barnsley. 78

SISTER REQUIRED for Military Hospital (200 beds). Salary £50 and Uniform allowance. Apply to the MATRON, F.M.S. Hospital, Kington, Welwyn, Herts. 81

HOME and DISTRICT SISTER WANTED. 3 years' general training and C.M.B. Certificates necessary. Applicant with district experience preferred. Salary £50. Apply MATRON, Maternity Hospital, Loveday Street, Birmingham. 83

WANTED, in small Government Hospital, for increase of staff, two Fully Trained Surgical STAFF NURSES to take alternate day and night duty. Salary £25 per annum and £3 for uniform. Also PROBATIONER (in March), age 19-21. Salary £12 first year and £3 for Uniform. Apply, with testimonials, to SISTER-IN-CHARGE, Sandhurst Hospital, Waltham Abbey. 83

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—continued.

STAFF NURSES REQUIRED. Salary, £32 and Uniform. Apply, MATRON, Manchester Sanatorium, Baguley, Cheshire 95

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE
INSTITUTE FOR NURSES.

DISTRICT NURSING.—Fully-trained NURSES REQUIRED to qualify as Queen's Nurses.

Apply to the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Applicants are invited to call at the above address on Thursdays, between 2 and 4 p.m. Interviews may be arranged on other days by appointment. 5

QUEEN'S NURSES WANTED:—

Three Towns, Devonshire.—(2) General. C.M.B. Salaries £40. Usual allowances.

East London Society (Stepney Branch).—Superintendent, C.M.B. Commencing salary £60; uniform £5; usual allowances. Also 5 Nurses, salaries £36 with £4 war bonus; usual allowances.

Arnold and Daybrook, Nottinghamshire.—General. Cyclist. Salary £40, usual allowances.

Bedford.—(2) General. Cyclists. Salaries £40, usual allowances. Apply NURSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR ENGLAND, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 81

MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.—REQUIRED three years' trained NURSES. C.M.B. cert. desirable. In and Outdoor Uniform, Board, &c. Salary, £33, rising to £40. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT. 17

RANYARD NURSES.—WANTED, fully trained Hospital NURSES willing to devote themselves to nursing the sick poor in London. Free District Training and Lectures given. Age, 25 to 40. For particulars as to salary, &c., apply: The Secretaries, Ranyard House, 25, Russell Square, W.C. 14

BRADFORD INCORPORATED NURSES' INSTITUTION.—WANTED, NURSES. Three years' training. Additional fever or C.M.B. certificate preferred. Salary £40, Indoor Uniform. Apply, with photograph and copies of testimonials, to MATRON, 110, Manningham Lane, Bradford. 73

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The Midwife.

THE OFFICE OF MIDWIFE.

The need for an increasing supply of well-qualified midwives was never more apparent than at the present time, when the importance of the preservation of infant life is leading to much activity in all that pertains to the care of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants, and therefore to an increased demand for the services of midwives, whether in their own particular sphere of work or as inspectors, health visitors, and in other branches of work in which their special knowledge is a qualification of great value.

A problem for solution in the immediate future is how to secure and maintain an adequate supply of midwives, and the first point which presents itself is the very poor and uncertain remuneration obtainable by midwives for their highly responsible and arduous work. It compares most unfavourably even with the modest salaries obtained by district nurses, whose work is fairly regular, and there is little to induce the right type of women to qualify as midwives or to practise when trained.

This is the more serious because, there is a shortage of medical practitioners in this country on account of those occupied in naval and military work, a shortage which is likely to continue for some time to come, as the war is affecting also the supply of medical students, and, therefore, midwifery work will increasingly fall into the hands of midwives.

This journal has always held in high honour the office of midwife, believing it is one of the utmost value to the community when rightly discharged, and which affords useful and satisfying employment for women. The trouble has always been, that outside institutions the difficulty for a midwife to make a living is considerable, and the only really satisfactory solution of the problem appears to be that midwives should be appointed and subsidized by the State and the local authorities, and of this we now appear to be within measurable distance. This will give the midwife an honourable position and consequently attract desirable women to enter the ranks of practising midwives.

The Manchester Midwives Supervising Committee has taken charge of the maternity section of the city's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, organised in three main divisions:—(1) the provision of four new centres for consultations and clinics; (2) taking over the medical and nursing work of the six centres established by the School for Mothers, the social work being left under the School for Mothers; (3) the opening of two centres for guidance and aid to pregnant women.

TO SAVE THE BABIES.

A deputation from the Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres, which represents the majority of the 800 existing centres of this kind, was received by Lord Rhondda on Wednesday, 31st January. The Right Hon. Arthur Acland, a member of the Committee, introduced Dr. Eric Pritchard (Chairman), Dr. Flora Shepherd (Hon. Secretary), and Lady Spielmann (an active worker among East End mothers), and suggested, in addition to the particular pressing reform which the deputation had come to urge, various future forms of State-help which would materially strengthen the movement for saving the babies for the nation.

The deputation particularly urged the extension of the present Government grant of 50 per cent. of the approved expenditure incurred by the Welfare Centres, to cover the cost of supplying milk for children under school age, and nourishment for expectant and nursing mothers in necessitous cases. Dr. Pritchard pointed out the difficulty, under existing circumstances, for mothers, especially out of separation allowances, of providing the necessary $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk per day for babies that had to be bottle-fed, and the still greater difficulty in affording as much milk as was really needed for children from 9 months to 3 years, if they were to grow up sound and strong. He also stated that a small quantity of sugar, now difficult to get, was vitally necessary for children under 18 months of age.

Dr. Shepherd referred to the importance of providing nursing and expectant mothers with adequate nourishment, and stated that her experience of the provision of suitable meals at Centres for Mothers (supplied at a cheap rate where prescribed by the doctor), was that it increased largely the number of cases in which the babies were breast-fed.

In the course of a sympathetic reply, Lord Rhondda foreshadowed early legislation as a war measure, with a view to increasing the powers of Local Authorities in helping the welfare of infants and of expectant and nursing mothers. He referred to the recommendations of the Food Prices Committee in favour of the supply of milk for infants and food for mothers, as suggested by the deputation, and he hoped that the measures he was proposing would, with the active co-operation of Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations, result in a very material saving of infant life.

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, presiding at a meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, said that in the last decennial period the rate of infant mortality

in England and Wales had fallen from 132 to 91 last year. The latter was one of the lowest rates ever recorded in this country.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

In connection with the suggestion that the entry of women into an active part in the national life, whether industrial, professional or political, will prejudicially affect the birth-rate, a correspondent writes in the *Daily Mail*:—"The following were the facts in the years 1912 to 1914 with regard to infant mortality. Of all civilised countries, New Zealand, Australia and Norway, where women were already fully enfranchised had the lowest infant death-rate (51, 71 and 65 per thousand born); Sweden, Holland and Denmark, where women took an active part in political life (in Holland and Denmark women now have the vote), came next with 71, 95 and 98 per thousand; while in the United Kingdom the rate in 1914 was 104 per thousand in Germany (1912), 147, and in Austria (1912) 180.

WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES FOR BABIES.

A Deptford doctor has hit on a happy idea in connection with a Baby Club, namely, to purchase for each infant of two or three months old a War Savings Certificate (15s. 6d.), to be held by the doctor till the child is one year old. If the child dies before that age the Certificate will return to the doctor. If the child lives over twelve months and dies before the Certificate matures, the Certificate becomes the property of the parents. If the child lives until the Certificate matures, the Certificate is its own. Thus the War Loan is supported, the parents are encouraged to do well by the child, and the child itself benefits later on. The only condition is that the child shall be brought to the club every three months for examination to show that it is properly fed, washed and clothed.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MOTHERCRAFT.

The Committee of the National Institute of Mothercraft—of which the Duchess of Marlborough is Hon. Treasurer, and which, it is hoped to erect on a site easily accessible from all parts of London—has received a gift of £5,000 to equip and maintain an ante-natal clinic.

The Institute, which is intended as a memorial to those who have fallen in the war, will, it is anticipated, cost £200,000, and be the headquarters of all information concerning the different phases of mothercraft. Individual donors can endow and name special departments.

At a meeting convened last week by Lady Pollock at 21, Hyde Park Place, in support of the Institute, Mr. Arthur Acland said the Institute would do work of Imperial importance, and pointed out that in 1915 out of every 1,000 children born 110 died in the first year of life. Ante-natal losses

from want of adequate attention were also enormous, and out of 6,000,000 children at school 1,000,000 were unfitted to take advantage of the education given, mainly on account of neglect of health in the early years of life. He urged the importance of appointing six women on every Health Committee in the country, of an adequate supply of health visitors, and of welfare centres within reach of all expectant mothers.

A WAIF.

On a bitter night at the end of last week a baby which had made its unwelcome entry into life about an hour previously, and had been left on the steps of a church, with a sheet of brown paper as its only covering, was taken to a large London hospital.

The question was how this newly born infant had survived in the bitter cold, and it is an interesting point that the medical opinion is that it was saved by the fact that it was still attached to the placenta.

Those midwives who hasten to tie and cut the umbilical cord before it has ceased to pulsate will do well to remember that by so doing they are depriving the infant of a supply of blood "which is the life," amounting probably to more than an ounce.

AN L.G.B. GRANT-IN-AID.

The Local Government Board has decided to make a grant-in-aid amounting to £355 1s. 10d., in respect of the salaries and expenses during the year 1916-1917 of the two London County Council Inspectors under the Midwives' Act, 1902, by reason of the co-operation of the work of the inspectors with schemes for maternity and infant welfare in the administrative County of London.

"NATIONAL BABY WEEK."

Plans are on foot for a "National Baby Week," to be held in July, and at an informal conference, held in London, on Monday, to discuss the project with representatives of fifty national societies, at which Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, presided, Miss Halford stated that the scheme included cinema films, sermons, speeches and exhibitions.

THE LEEDS MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Lord Mayor of Leeds, Mr. E. George Arnold, who presided at the annual meeting of the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and moved the adoption of the report, congratulated the institution on the noble work it is doing. The increase in the number of patients has taxed the resources of the institution severely, and the committee attribute this largely to the safety and comfort which women realise are provided there, and also to the educational work conducted at the maternity centres. There is a daily average of twelve beds occupied by women receiving ante-natal treatment.

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him entirely until he was nearly 10 months
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The Medical Profession and the Public support the Society with confidence, because a high standard of professional efficiency is maintained, and it works on just economic principles.